THE PACIFIC.

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Forright is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty
To falter would be sin.

THEY TELL ME HE IS DYING.

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

They tell me he is dying:—and I think,
Not of a youth in the first flush of fame,
Whose feet have climbed unto the very brink,
And slipped, ere he had time to write his name:
Whose pallid face turns back to memory,
Whose dim, sad eyes, grow sadder with regret,
Whose vexed ambition frowns at heaven's decree,
Whose lips are murmuring ever—"oh, not yet!"

Nor does my heart grow heavy, forced to gaze
On clouds swift gathering o'er a noonday sky,
And see the sun withdraw his wide-spread rays,
And know the midnight hour of doom is nigh;
See hands, so loath to yield each treasured sweet,
Grasp empty nothings, clutch the very air;
While every thought, with agony replete,
Stamps on the brow the signet of despair.

Not thus, kind heaven, not thus do'st thou reveal
Unto our hearts thy majesty and power;
Thy Spirit, like a panoply of steel,
Strengthens thy saints to meet the dying hour;
And, spurning all that may have cost them dear,
They rise above the pomp and pride of earth;
Refined by trial for a better sphere,
Prepared by grace for a renewing birth.

They tell me he is dying:—and the thought
Of one whose life, all blameless and serene,
Unto a sweet fruition has been brought,
Dispels all shadows from the closing scene.
So hid with God, 'twere difficult to tell
If what were human, were not half divine;
He, trial-tried, could whisper—"it is well;"
And meekly say "thy will, oh! Lord, is mine."

They tell me he is dying:—oh! not so;
His day has ended with the setting sun,
Full orbed with glory, and he fain would go
Home to his Father, for his work is done.
Bear his worn body to its kindred clay,
No purer life lies underneath the sod;
No purer spirit, at the Judgment Day,
Will rise triumphantly to meet its God.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THEM?

BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

Many well-meaning people can form no idea of immediate emancipation but one full of dangers and horrors. They imagine the blacks free from every restraint of law, roaming abroad a terror and nuisance to the land. They never seem to have formed the idea that emancipated blacks can be taken care of, and governed, and kept from excesses by the civil law, just like any other free men and women. Let us look at this question a little.

Have not the pauper and prison population of old Europe been shipped liberally over to America, and turned out upon our wharves by thousands, without any other provision for their care and restraint than the ordinary civil code of this country? They have been left to take care of themselves and choose their own ways and places in society; and all this has been done from year to year, while the Old World has been looking on, predicting that such an influx of ignorance and vice would swamp our free institutions. These people came to us cramped by oppression, darkened by ignorance, hardened by vice, brutalized by poverty—the most unfit material, so thought legislators in Europe, to do anything with—and what did we do with them? We?—we let them take their equal chance among us. We simply treated them as equal men and women—free to come and live, trade, work, buy, sell, in our land, as long as they behaved themselves, and liable if they did not behave to be imprisoned and punished like any of the rest of us. A well-conducted foreigner might vote after suitable time. He was considered to all intents and purposes an American. It was supposed that he had quite as much interest to defend a country where he had all the rights and privileges of a citizen, as any other man in it. And so, though all the world shook its head, and predicted that equal rights and universal suffrage would ruin us, suffrage only elevated our foreign population, and did not hurt us. The children of foreign emigrants had rights to free education in our common schools with the children of born Americans. The son of an Irish carman once competed for the gold medal with the son of a Beacon-street gentleman in Boston, and got it. What is the consequence? In one generation the Irishman or German becomes an enthusiastic American.

Has not this war shown that none fight better or braver for a common country than adopted citizens?

They know what liberty and equality are worth, for they have tried the prison-houses of the Old World; and in this war they have been as a wall of fire round about us.

Now when the question is asked, What shall we do with the black laborers of the South if free—where shall we send them?—one can scarce repress a smile.

We ask, in reply, What will you do *without* them? Do you want to stop raising cotton? And if you don't, you want to send away the only class of men who know how to raise it?

Here is a climate where a generation of white men must perish of malaria and fevers before they can become acclimated; and here on the soil is a race of hardy peasantry, who appear to have been purpo-ely made and contrived by the Almighty to resist malaria and to delight in the heats that wither the whites—and yet our legislators are gravely pondering the question where they shall ship these laborers, in case they are reduced by God's providence to give them their birth-right of liberty!

Send off all the acclimated laborers—send off all the men who know the country—send off all the men who have any experimental knowledge of the cropping of rice and cotton—and send them off simply because they have become freemen?

Is liberty such a bad thing? Is a skillful workman the worse workman because he works for wages and with the hope of doing something for himself?

No; the answer to the question, What shall we do with them? is simply this: Do just what you have done with the oppressed and poor of all nations—give them equal rights, a fair start, and the restraint and protection of just laws, and God and human nature will answer for the rest.

We commend the following passage from Macaulay, which might advantageously be printed in gold letters on our Capitol, where all who run may read:

"Many politicians of our times are in the habit of laying it down as a self-evident proposition, that no people ought to be free till they are fit to use their freedom. The maxim is worthy the fool in the old story who resolved not to go into the water till he had learned to swim. If men are to wait for liberty till they become wise and good in slavery, they may indeed wait for ever."

There is only one cure for the evils which newly acquired freedom produces, and that cure is—freedom.

When a prisoner leaves his cell, he cannot bear the light of day—he is unable to discriminate colors or recognize faces; but the remedy is not to remand him into his dungeon, but to accustom him to the rays of the sun.—*Independent.*

THE BURNING OF MOSCOW.

A stupendous conflagration was the burning of Moscow, in 1812, owing to its increased extent. It was attended with many horrors, for all who could not fly—the sick, infirm, and wounded—inevitably perished. Upon the approach of the French invaders, and the loss of the great battle of Borodino, it was determined to abandon the old capital of the Czars; and on Sunday, Sept. 15th, its three hundred thousand inhabitants were suddenly aroused from a sense of security by a peremptory order to quit their houses, while the Russian army of defence filed through the midst of them in full retreat. On the morrow, the officers of the government and the police withdrew; the prisons were thrown open, and none were left but the incapable, and those who remained to execute the secret orders of the authorities. Towards evening, the advanced guard of the enemy arrived, and before midnight Napoleon was in the Kremlin. The city, with its churches and palaces of semi-Asiatic architecture, rising above an immense mass of private dwellings, must have presented a strange, solemn, and even awful spectacle to the new comers. Not a Muscovite was to be seen; not a chimney smoked; not a sound was heard. An unclouded moon illuminated those deserted streets, vacant hotels, and empty palaces. "How doth the city sit solitary that was full of people!"

Scarcely were the French established in their new quarters, when smoke and flames were observed issuing from houses closely shut up in different districts. By Tuesday evening, the 17th, the fires had assumed a menacing aspect, distracting by their number the efforts made to quench them, while a high wind rapidly connected them with each other, and wrapped Moscow in a vast sheet of flame. Midnight was rendered as bright as day, for at that hour, at the distance of nearly a league, Dumas could read the dispatches forwarded to him by the light of the burning metropolis. Thirty thousand houses, seven thousand principal edifices, and fourteen thousand structures, were reduced to ashes. The private loss is supposed to exceed thirty millions sterling. "Palaces and temples," writes Karamsin, the Russian historian, "monuments of art and miracles of luxury; the remains of past ages, and those which had been the creation of yesterday; the tombs of ancestors and the nursery cradles of the present generations, were indiscriminately destroyed." Napoleon shuddered at the sight, as ominous of a series of disasters, and was compelled to decamp precipitately. Much mystery has been affected with reference to this transaction. But there can be little doubt that, as it was intended to dislodge the French, it was the work of Rostophschin, the governor, carefully prepared for, with the full consent of the cabinet of St. Petersburgh. He brought away with him the fire engines, so that the French might have no means of extinguishing the conflagration.

It is a curious fact that, the year after the fire, the seedling aspen plants sprang up everywhere among the ruins of the city. That tree is very abundant in Russia, particularly in the woods around Moscow. The seeds had been wafted by the winds; and if the inhabitants had not returned to the site, it would speedily have become one immense forest.—*Leisure Hour.*

The Irrepressible Conflict in Brazil.

There are strong signs that the slave power in Brazil is also adopting the rule-or-ruin policy. The suppression of the slave trade in that empire twelve years ago was a great blow to it, and, as has been generally considered, put it in the way of final extinction. The act bore against it very much as our new policy, restricting slavery to its present limits, did against our own slave power. It found the same incentive in coffee to strengthen and perpetuate itself, that our own institution had in cotton. It now supplies two-thirds of all the coffee consumed in the world, besides large quantities of sugar, cotton, tobacco, rice, and other slave-grown products. Since 1850 its exports of coffee have increased more than one hundred per cent., and slave labor has correspondingly advanced in value. With this immense interest at stake, the slave power in the empire has labored for years to control the national policy, and with such success that, though the enlightened Emperor favors free labor, nearly all of the administrative machinery of the empire is in its hands.

Brazil is divided into nineteen provinces, which sustain very much the same relation to the general government that our own territories do to the federal government—having legislative assemblies of their own, but their governors being appointed by the Emperor. These local legislatures have considerable power of their own, and are mostly under the control of slaveholders. Some four or five of the southern provinces, however, where comparatively little coffee is raised, are anti-slavery—particularly Rio Grande-do-Sul and Santa-Catharina, where there are large colonies of Germans, and other foreign immigrants originally introduced through the Prince de Joinville, who married the sister of the Emperor. These provinces—in which Pernambuco and Bahia, the two most important after Rio Janiero, are situated—are becoming more and more restless under the increasing encroachments of the slave oligarchy, to which even the Emporor finds himself compelled to give way. They threaten to break with the central government, unless it adopts a more decided policy of resistance. The governors which are sent to propitiate them have as little success as had the Pierce and Buchanan governors sent to Kansas, and succeed each other even more rapidly. Several of the last governors of the province of Pernambuco have not been able to hold their ground more than a month. Notwithstanding, the Emperor, at the last advices, was still yielding, against all his better feelings, to the pressure of the slave power, in the vain hope that it will soon demand no further concessions, and that all policies may ultimately be harmonized. If Pedro II., who has the name of being an intelligent and conscientious sovereign, would study our own political history, he could not fail to discover that the slave power is one which is never to be quieted by concessions. It is not in its nature to know any finality short of absolute rule. Borgia-like in all things, it carries the Borgio motto *aut Cæsar aut nihil.* It has an instinctive sense that every influence of modern civilization is against it, and that it cannot live unless it can absolutely bar out, or else completely override, every such influence. Imperatorial sway is the vital condition of its existence. The Brazilian Emperor will sooner or later discover that there is but one alternative before him—he must either become the puppet of the slave power, or its destroyer.

The slavery of Brazil is of a much milder form than that of the United States. There are two features which especially distinguish it; the legal prohibition of the separation of families by sale, and the slave's right to appear at any time before a magistrate, have his price fixed, and purchase his freedom. This liberality of the state is the more remarkable, in view of the fact that no where has African slavery existed in a worse form than in Brazil. From fifty to a hundred thousand slaves annually were imported down to 1849, and they were worked on the principle of rapid using up and constant new supplies. Doubtless the greater commercial value imparted to the slave by the termination of the African slave trade has contributed much to his better treatment; but the same cause has not produced anything like the same effect in the United States. Indeed there is every reason to believe that families were oftener separated in 1850 and 1860 than in 1800, or any other year before the cessation of the foreign traffic. It is certain that while manumission was allowable in every slave State fifty or sixty years ago, yet every one, without any exception, before the epoch of the rebellion, had enacted laws absolutely prohibiting manumission in any case whatever.

The developments in Brazil concerning slavery will be watched by Americans with no small interest. It will not be at all strange if they finally end in outright civil war—a calamity from which that empire has been almost as uniformly exempt since its foundation, just forty years ago this month, as was our own republic prior to the present rebellion. The interest is increased by the fact that Brazil, notwithstanding its difference in form of government, is more like the United States than any other nation in the new world. Its territorial area is just about the same—three millions of square miles. It comes nearest to us in its population, which is nine millions. In stability it has fully equalled us. In its agricultural and commercial prosperity it has gone far beyond the point we had attained at the same age. Our exports in 1830, at the end of our fourth decade, were but fifty-eight and a half millions, while Brazil now, at the end of its fourth decade, annually exports at least seventy-five millions. In excellence of harbors, extent of inland navigation, productiveness of soil, abundance and variety of minerals, and every natural advantage, it is hardly inferior to the United States. Its government, though monarchical, is in reality next to ours in freedom. It is the only other one which allows liberty of conscience—perfect religious toleration being one of the fundamental principles of its constitution. The legislative power is vested in a general assembly, and the Emperor preserves a suspensive veto only. The constitution is essentially the same as that established in 1824; and under both of the Emperors, father and son, has worked with a success in most remarkable contrast with the systems styled republican in the other South American states and in Mexico. In fact the Brazilian empire bears a much closer relationship to our own great republic, in all the prime elements of national greatness, than any other independent state on the American continent. The relationship is all the closer, because while every other state is without slaves, Brazil shares the same misfortune with ourselves in the possession of a "peculiar institution." It has three millions of slaves, while we have four millions. Our people cannot but watch with deep interest to see whether the great empire will escape the calamities into which the great republic has been plunged by the common scourge.—*N. Y. World.*

A NEW ERA IN TYPE SETTING.

THE ALDEN TYPE SETTER AND DISTRIBUTOR.

The most valuable compositor in the employ of a newspaper is that one who possesses the greatest facility of rapid and exact manipulation of type. The best compositor is liable to error, and the strongest may be compelled to succumb under the pressure of long continued work. Hence any invention which can insure absolute accuracy, combined with expedition and endurance, must, of necessity, be the *ne plus ultra* of *desiderata* in the composing room.

Such an invention has been made, and having tested its capabilities, and being thoroughly convinced of its vast superiority to all other methods of composition, we have deemed it a necessity to order twelve of the machines for the use of the *Times* establishment. For the information of our readers, who cannot fail to take an interest in everything which will advance the facilities of the newspaper press, we will give a brief and untechnical description of what we consider to be *the* invention of the nineteenth century.

The invention to which we refer is that of the "Alden Type Setter and Distributor," originated, perfected and introduced to the public by a young man named Timothy Alden, a native of Massachusetts, but for many years a resident of this city. Alden was a practical printer, a man necessarily intelligent and mentally alert. For years before his thoughts took form he had the idea of mechanical type setting revolving in his brain, and to such an extent, indeed, that his friends, like the friends of all great geniuses, thought him more or less demented. Twenty years ago he first spoke of his plan, only to find it ridiculed and a prophesied failure, and when, as experiment after experiment failed, he found that the ridicule seemed just, he became almost crushed by the magnitude of his conception, and the labor attendant upon its delivery.

After years of study and years of toil, he succeeded in making a model of a type setter, only to wake up the conviction that no labor was saved by it unless its companion—the distributor—was also brought to light.

This new trouble seemed more than he could bear, and his nervous system was so greatly impaired by the constant mental wear and tear, that his health gave way and he became a confirmed invalid. Night after night he tossed feverishly upon his bed; day after day he studied and planned without result, until one night, waking suddenly from a deep sleep, he saw full and clear before him the long sought vision, and rushing to the table, seized his ever ready paper and pencil, and as if by inspiration, sketched upon the sheet the very plan from which the machines are made to-day.

His friends—those of social tie and of pecuniary connection—were called in, and to them, with glistening and flushed cheek, he explained the thought, and then exhausted by the greatness of the deed, fell fainting in his seat.

Six months afterward he died.

The machine as we saw it, is in compass about the size of a small piano, in the form of a circular table. In the center of the circle is a wheel about two feet in diameter, arranged about which are eighteen conveyers, or fingers, called the setting attennæ, and eighteen similar fingers called the distributing antennæ. Beyond these is a series of grooves in which are placed the type, numerals and other characters used in composition.

On one side of the table is a key-board, which contains cubical keys representing one hundred and fifty-four letters, signs, characters, or what not—in fact every type, space and so on that are used in composition. These keys being played upon by a skillful operator, before whom the copy is held by a convenient stand, the wheel, moved by a power which may be foot, horse or steam, revolves horizontally, bringing the type from such of the groves as are indicated by the keys touched, and places them one after the other in the stick as it (the wheel) passes an indicated point.

Upon the manipulative skill of the operator of course depends the amount of work he may do. The wheel can revolve only so fast, while the quickness with which the keys may be played depends wholly upon the operator. The capacity of the machine is such, however, that the operator may run ahead of the setting power sixty touches, thereby leaving a certain amount of work to be done by the automatic intelligence of the machine, while he may rest, read copy, eat, drink or do any of the thousand things which suggest themselves at the moment.

The machinery and its adjustment, it will at once be recognized, are wonderfully nice; the agencies and dependencies are very numerous, and the complications beyond ordinary comprehension, but its working is as perfect as that of absolute law, while upon its metal material there is but little wear, and therefore but slight possibility of derangement.

The type which is thus brought to its place in obedience to the will of the operator, as expressed by the keys, is lined off with accuracy, needs no proof reading save that which can be given while the machine is catching up, and when the allotted space is filled, the operator has but to slide the matter along to the column, and proceed "as before."

The distribution of dead matter is to us the more wonderful of the machine's capabilities. To the right of the key-board is set the page of matter—"pi" or not—which is to be distributed. Each type is known, not by the facial indications, but by the nick or series of nicks in its body. We will suppose the machine to be worked by some power other than human—by steam, for instance. No operator need be in the room. The page of matter being in position, the power is applied and the wheel horizontally revolves.

Let the first letter be "h"—the fingers which itch for a, b, c, d, e, f and g, will pass it by unheeding and swiftly, but as the next pair comes it darts from its place, seizes the "h," and carries it triumphantly by all the grooves appointed for the one hundred and fifty-three other characters, and deposits it in invariably in its proper channel, right side up and ready for setting. This may be done to an indefinite extent—but supply the machine with matter and all is well.

Either the process may be carried on separately—though the machine works as well at both at the same time, as it does at either singly.

If, for instance, the letter "h," as shown above, should be needed in the word which the operator might be spelling at the same time that the machine is distributing—he has but to touch the "h" key, and the next pair of fingers that succeeds the depositing pair will, in turn, open to receive the letter thus indicated, and revolving with the wheel carry it to the line forming the set matter.

The only point to be determined is whether the enormous pressure which the demands of a great daily will bring upon so nice a piece of mechanism will not overtax its powers.

If not, a new era in newspaper publishing will date from the day of the introduction of the machine. At all events, the gifted genius to whose inspiration the world is indebted for the brilliant idea, and its successful embodiment and practical efficiency, who secured no recompense or reward in this life, has left behind him an enduring monument of fame, whose superior is not known, and whose equals are few.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Pacific.

First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

VOLUME XI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1862. NUMBER 42.

NAPOLEON'S FETE IN PARIS.

BY REV. THEO. L. CUYLER.

HOTEL DU LOUVRE, Paris, Aug. 1862.

In Switzerland I saw the glorious handiwork of the Creator. The sunset on Mount Righi was an apocalyptic vision. Here in Paris I see the utmost that man has yet produced of skill and art and elegance. One hour on the Alps was worth a month on the Boulevards.

Paris is always a brilliant city, but yesterday it was in a blaze—on the annual fête of the Emperor Napoleon. The gala commenced on the day previous with a grand review of 65,000 men on the historic *Champ de Mars.* On arriving at the spot—moving with the crowd—I found at least one hundred thousand people assembled to witness the splendid spectacle. The field was already covered with the army array, drawn up in long lines of scarlet, blue and flashing steel. In the ranks were the Voltigeurs of Magenta and Solferino—the famous Zouaves, who resemble tiger cats in agility and fierceness—the National Guard, 30,000 strong—and the Imperial Guard, with many a grand cross of the "Legion of Honor" glittering on the breast. In equipment and drill the troops were enough to excite the envy of McClellan. How I longed to be able to hurl that magnificent army upon my country's foes!

At two o'clock the Emperor, surrounded by a brilliant staff, rode on the field amid much sensation but no loud cheering. He passed up the open space between the lines—riding well a bay charger—and doffing his cocked hat to the saluting soldiery. He was richly dressed but begins to look old; on his sphinxlike countenance no man can read his inner thoughts. His face is brown and Bonapartish enough; but who would dream that behind that bronze countenace lurks the brain-power that shakes the throne of Europe?

Soon after him an open barouche and four appeared, bearing the beautiful Empress her only boy riding near her on a pony. France is training the heir to her throne with a thorough education to the sword and bayonet. The Empress was in white throughout. Her beauty is exquisite; her costume was faultless. She looked like a floating cloud of lace, as she moved slowly across the vast area. Her tall figure bowed constantly and gracefully to the troops who saluted her with presented arms and flourish of trumpets. The whole spectacle was thrilling beyond words. It was enough to take the breath out of any enthusiastic lover of history to see an actual Emperor Napoleon review an Imperial Guard on the Champ de Mars. The whole storied past—red with the glare of revolutions and Marengos and Jenas—crowded before me, and the scene seemed an illusion of the conjurer. A few rods away—in his stone coffin—lies the dead magician, who, by his bold right arm, created all this dynasty of imperial sword-and-state craft—a dynasty not soon to be overthrown.

The review of Thusday was but the prelude to the grand gala of yesterday. All day long, and before the midnight, Paris was one vast play-ground—a moving panorama of gayly dressed people and coaches and soldiers and merry-makers of every hue and character. At ten o'clock the scarred veterans of the old Napoleon—the feeble remnants of Austerlitz and Wagram and Leipzic—marched into the Place Vendome. They halted at the base of the iron column cast from the guns taken on field of Marengo. They uncovered, and looked upwards toward the statue on the column's summit. There HE stood in the immortal gray coat and chapeau—just as they had seen him through the fire-clouds of Wagram and Eylau! What an hour to them! Through that scene, as through a lens, how must they have looked back to battle-storms that made the world turn pale. They lingered awhile before the funeral wreaths strewed about the pillar's base, and then moved silently away. Next year the fragment of the "Grand Armée" will be smaller still—until ere long its last survivor, through vision weak and dim, will look upward to find the old familiar form that shall stir the pulsations of his youth with a pain too deep for tears.

I cannot attempt to describe all the pageants of yesterday. At high noon a *Te Deum* was chanted in Notre Dame. Then came a wonderful series of sports and entertainments—of boat-races and band-playings, of balloon ascensions and theatrical performances, of concerts and puppet-shows such as mercurial Paris only can exhibit. *Pleasure* is the god of this great city's idolatry, where eternity seems to be well-nigh forgotten. "Eat, drink and be merry," is written before every eye. Yet I cannot forbear to say—in justice to the populace—that through the whole day, I did not witness a single case of rudeness or violence or drunkenness! Would an American holiday command such a testimony?

About six o'clock I strolled over the Place de la Concorde, to witness the festivities, in company with Doctor's Parker and Ralston Smith of New York. The place was alive with gaiety. Could it be that on that very spot the *guillotine* had stood through the whole Reign of Terror? Even so. Into that area the chariot of death had rolled every morning, laden with the great and the good, the young and the beautiful. The royal daughter of Austria, Maria Antoinette, here bowed to the fatal ax. Then came the placid Vergniaud—then Danton, glaring like a wild beast on his tormentors—then Charlotte Corday, with the rose between her lips. Last of all—with his wounded jaw falling on his blood-stained breast—came the tiger *Robespierre.* A woman, breaking through the crowd, cried out, "Murderer of my kindred, descend to hell, covered with the curses of every mother in France!" The executioner seized his trembling frame and forced him down on the block, but could not force down the frightful yell that rose above the crack of the guillotine and the huzzas of the populace. In that horrid shriek died out the Reign of Terror; and it was fitting that he who sounded its tocsin should utter its death-knell.

Last evening the Place de la Concorde was trodden by at least a half-million of spectators of the gorgeous illumination. Those only who have seen Paris can have any conception of the fairy spectacle. Imagine the whole front of all the public edifices on the central square of Paris blazing with tines of living light; imagine the vast Champs Elysées filled in every tree and shrub with full twenty thousand Chinese lanterns of crimson and purple and golden hues; and then back of all, the Vesuvius of ascending rockets and fire-streamers from the banks of the Seine! For five hours the magnificent display went forward with ever-varying splendors. "Ah," said Dr. P. to me, "this is Fourth of July for a lifetime." The happy crowd moved over the city enjoying the enchantment till midnight, and it was near daylight when the streets grew still. Such was the fête of the Emperor. Will his infant son ever celebrate its like?

Curious Vestiges in the Swiss Lakes.

SINGULAR AND ANCIENT ABODES OF MEN.

The boatmen on the Swiss lakes, when navigating close to the shore, had, from time immemorial, observed in various places, under the calm transparent water, the heads of numberless wooden stakes just protuding through the deposit of soft silt which is generally found at the bottom. Here and there, along with these, large blocks of wood were visible, stags' horns of great size, bones, and fragments of pottery. There still lived among them a traditional belief, that these were the remains of dwellings, occupied by the people of ancient times, who built on the lakes in order to shelter themselves from wild beasts. And yet century after century elapsed, and no one had the curiosity to look closer into these scattered fragments of a forgotten world, until the season had ripened for the final discovery.

But it so happened that in 1853 and 1854, a period of unusual dryness set in. The higher mountains did not receive their usual supplies of winter snow, and the lakes, scantily fed by the glacier streams, fell far below their ordinary level. In the Lake of Zurich, the lowest level hitherto marked on the so-called "Stone of Staffa" had been attained in 1674. In 1854, the water was a foot lower. In a small bay between Ober Meilen and Dollikon, the inhabitants took advantage of the recession to increase their gardens, by building a wall along the new low water-line, and filling up the space thus acquired with earth obtained by dredging the lake. During this operation, they "found great numbers of piles, of deer-horns, and also some implements." The attention of Dr. F. Keller, of Zurich, was called to the discovery; and the result of his investigations (described by him in three memoirs, presented to the Antiquarian Society of Zurich, in 1854, 1858, and 1860), was to establish the existence of a submerged "lake village," in this part of the Lake of Zurich. This discovery was rapidly followed by others. In the Lake Constance, Geneva, Neufchatel, Bienne, Morat, Sempach, and in many smaller ones (Inkwyl, Pfaffikon, Moosseedorf, Luissel), similar sites have been traced. They seem, indeed, now to multiply in the note-books of archæologists in almost inconvenient rapidity. Two years ago, twenty-six such village sites had already been traced and described in the Lake of Neufchatel alone; twenty-four in that of Geneva; sixteen in that of Constance, and we cannot tell how many more the zeal of local inquiry, stimulated by rivalry, may have since disinterred. And the amount of ancient objects recovered from their debris acquires a magnitude still more formidable. Twenty-four thousand of these have been raised from the single locality of Concise, in the Lake of Neufchatel. "We are still very far," says Mr. Troyon, "from having recovered all the relics imbedded in the silt of the lakes and peat of the valleys. Nevertheless, we are by this time acquainted with a sufficient number of points of remarkable richness, to enable us to give, by their description, an idea of that ancient population which had the habit of living on these waters. * * * *

"The first possessors of the soil (the wild beasts) had to retire step by step before a new population, which came to raise upon the waters its picturesque groups of cabins, the smoke from whose hearths spread itself in the air. Fires lighted on the beach, where the domestic animals were folded, served to keep at a distance during the night the carniverous ones, who as yet had only learnt to know that element by the electric flashes of the storm. As soon as the lacustrine habitation had attained some development, thousands of piles supported a platform crowned by numerous circular huts, with conical roofs. A narrow bridge connected these dwellings with the shore; boats, fastened to the piles, served for fishing and for voyages of discovery. Among the trophies of the chase which decorated the dwellings, were the antlers of huge stags, bear-skins, the manes of wild boars, and the skulls of wild bulls. The furniture was of the most primitive kind. Leaves, dried grass, moss and straw heaped upon the floor, served the purpose of beds. On the hearth, situate in the middle of the of the room, was placed the *pot-au-feu* of the family. The earthenware vessels were grouped in some corner. The arms and various utensils hung from the roof. These slight habitations sheltered thousands of families during a number of centuries; but who will ever tell of all the scenes of joy and grief which they have witnessed! * * * *

And now, after enumerating the different branches of industry which characterized the life of these lacustrine races, it may be not out of place to remark that the inhabitant of the village had also his pleasures and amusements. The stone quoits found in the lakes resemble those which the North American Indians still employ in their sports. A people of huntsmen must have found pleasure in the handling of weapons, and in rivalries of skill and dexterity in hitting the mark, throwing the javelin, the race and wrestle. Living on the lakes, they must have frequently made it an amusement to manage the oar, or to cleave the waters in swimming matches. The children of the tribe, like the dwellers on the shores of our lakes at the present day, played on the surface of the waters, or plunged into it from their platforms. Again, when we see how proud these people were of adorning themselves with rings passed round all their limbs, with long pins, small chains, pendents, and even rattles, it may be safely concluded that they were not less attached to amusements and fetes."—*Edin.*

THE PACIFIC

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YOUTH'S.

THE BIRD'S NEST.

There's a nest in the hedge-row,
Half hid by the leaves,
And the spray's white blossoms,
Bend o'er it like eaves.

God gave them their lodging,
He gives them their food,
And they trust he will give them
Whatever is good.

Ah! when your rich blessings,
My child, you forget,
When for some little trouble
Your murmur and fret;

Hear sweet voices singing
In hedges and trees—
Will you be less thankful,
Less trustful than these?

—*Presbyterian.*

CAPTAIN CHARLIE.

"Mother, mother!" called an earnest voice, "May I drill my company on the lawn out here?" and Charlie Aymar sprang across the piazza to the window where his mother sat at work, impatiently tapping his wooden gun on the floor, as he stood awaiting her answer. Mrs. Aymar looked up; a group of ten or twelve boys, resplendent in paper hats and scarlet-striped trowsers, and bristling with tin swords and bayonets, stood by the gate, anxiously awaiting the desired permission.

It was cordially granted, and Captain Charlie, distinguished by a bright-colored flannel patch on each shoulder, in lieu of epaulettes, sprang lightly down the steps, and placed himself at the head of his company. "Right-about-face — forward — march,"—and in a few moments the "American Guards," as they called themselves, stood on the lawn, drawn up in grand array, the lieutenants indicated by yellow stripes on the shoulder, and the corporal by a flaunting peacock's feather in his hat.

The American Guards performed their evolutions in a wonderful manner, a style peculiar to themselves, Charlie ringing out his orders in a clear, distinct voice: "Shoulder arms—present arms—charge bayonets!" This last movement was to have been executed in a very effective manner; but, unfortunately, the second lieutenant was so carried away with excitement that he mistook the right for the left, a mistake that occasioned some confusion in the ranks. Again and again the charge was given, but every time the little lieutenant went in the wrong direction, followed by two or three others, who thought they were bound to attend him.

Charlie scolded very hard, and at last quite lost his temper, and if his mother had not been within hearing, I fear that he would have given vent to his anger in some very hard words. The soldiers looked quite cross at being spoken to in such a harsh way, and affairs between captain and company were getting doubtful, when Mrs. Aymar's inteference restored order and good humor.

"Well," said Charlie, "we will give up the old bayonet charge. Can you execute a grand advance and flank movement?" The boys all cried, Yes. So Captain Charlie formed his plans accordingly, the enemy being represented by a clump of rose bushes. The cry of "Forward," was given, and on dashed the American Guards, threatening destruction to everything that came in their way; but from some unknown cause, a panic seized two boys in the rear, and the advance proved a failure.

Captain Charlie's brow looked rather dark, as he formed his company for a new trial; and after repeated directions, again the order was given. He had miscalculated the ground, however, and seeing that they were nearing the fence rather fast, ordered a halt; but the American Guards were dashing on at too rapid a rate to heed the order at once, and, being suddenly brought up by the fence, tumbled one over the other in a most unsoldier-like manner.

The captain's temper got the better of him then. He scolded right and left, threw his gun at the corporal's head, and there is no knowing how far he might have gone, had it not been for the timely appearance of his mother, who, in a few pleasant words, dismissed the disorganized soldiers, and sent the unfortunate captain to the house to be court-martialled for unofficer-like conduct. Charlie followed his mother to the parlor, and flinging his hat and sword in the corner, sat down, looking very cross. "My son," said Mrs. Amar, brushing back the curls from his heated brow, "did you know that you are are not fitted to command others, until you can command yourself? A little patience would have obviated all your trouble. Do you know this text, 'He that ruleth his spirit is better than he that taketh a city?' Did you ever read that our Lord was famed for military prowess, for conquered cities, or vanquished countries? Yet how infinitely higher he stands than all the conquerors of the earth, because he obeyed the higher law; he ruled his spirit."

Charlie sat for a long while, thinking of his mother's words, and I think that they made a deep impression on him.—*N. Y. Chronicle.*

SAYINGS OF CHILDREN.

ASKING TOO MUCH.—A little boy "well in his boots" for the first time, said to his mother, after reading the customary chapter in Scott's family Bible:

"Mother, why did not Moses wear boots?"

"Why, my son, what makes you ask that? perhaps he did; we don't know."

"No, mother, he didn't, because the Bible says that the voice that came out of the burning bush told him to take off his *shoes!*"

There was no reply to this clincher.

OUR little brother Jamie has some very odd sayings. An old gentleman, upwards of ninety years of age, was in the habit of calling at our house. He was rather short in stature. One day Jamie asked, "Mother, isn't old Deacon Smith rather small for his age?"

TWO little boys sat listening eagerly while their grandmother was telling them the Bible story of Elijah going to heaven in a whirlwind, with a chariot of fire, when little Willie interrupted her with—"O, Sammy, wouldn't you have been afraid?" Sammy hesitated a moment, and then re-

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO

Thursday Morning, October 16, 1862.

Nullifying Prayer.

The following incident under the above title, we find in an exchange paper. It gives an expressive name to a most common process in religious life.

"One Sabbath afternoon a prayer-meeting was held at the house of Mr. Emmons. He took the lead of the meeting, and offered a fervent prayer. After meeting, and before the people had dispersed, he suddenly disappeared. His hired man had informed him that he needed his assistance in driving some unruly swine from the wheat field, into which they had broken. The wheat was nearly ripe. To eject the destroyers was a work not inconsistent with the sacredness of the Sabbath.

The swine proved more than usually perverse, and a large amount of wheat was trodden down by them and their pursuers. Mr. Emmons was a warm-hearted and conscientious man. At the same time he was very easily excited. He soon got out of patience with the swine, and spoke in consequence rather sharply at his hired man. As he did so, Mr. Harion and his wife were passing along the street near him.

"What is Mr. Emmons doing?" said Mrs. H.

"He is nullifying his prayers," replied her husband, who was remarkable for using rather singular modes of expression."

Alas of how many prayers this "rather singular mode of expression" may be used!

We pray the public prayer of the sanctuary with the kindling associations of the place and occasion; it is no wonder we have fervor. Our petitions are so tender and entreating; our aspirations have so seraphic a glow. But perhaps our week-day ministration seems as different to the people as the every-day coat is different from the state or black robes of the priestly clergy. Six days of common clothing take off the spell and charm of a few hours of clerical habit. It is easy to say this in cynical criticism. But what minister has not been startled to feel how liable he is to come down from the pulpit where his Lord is every week transfigured, and by some real selfishness of act or weakness of principle, nullify, for himself and his people, his Sabbath prayer?

Now do parents likewise nullify family prayer! Before they have knelt down, they have made prayer void by their family quarrels, their want of family discipline. They rise up, and perhaps the first word is of that hard, careless, unfeeling, perfectly earthly temper, which shows that during the entire service, the father has been kneeling in the court of the Gentiles, has never been within the vail, in the subduing presence of Jesus, the intercessor. Even when the prayer may have been really sincere and fervent, yet because it was not followed by watching, by careful conscientiousness of word and act, its present persuasiveness is lost to the other members of the family.

So also with all prayer; especially with those petitions we make for the coming of the Spirit; men pray for this presence and then go out, if not by positive sins, yet by inconsistent, inadequate inactivity, to grieve away the very comforter for whom they have made supplication.

We need more prayer in our churches; but we need to watch, lest, falling into temptation, we shall nullify the very prayers we have increased.

The Synod of California.

The Synod of Alta California met in the Howard street Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, October 1st, A. D. 1862, at 7 1-2 o'clock P. M.

The opening sermon was preached by the Moderator, Rev. L. Hamilton, of San José, form 2d Timothy, 3:16, 17. "All Scripture, &c."

After sermon, Moderator called Synod to order. Opened by prayer by Moderator.

Present: Revds. I. H. Brayton, W. W. Brier, I. H. Brodt, P. G. Buchanan, Walter Frear, S. S. Harmon, L. Hamilton, D. McClure, H. Durant, J. H. McMonagle, G. Pierson, J. Pierpont, B. N. Seymour, J. D. Strong, T. E. Taylor, E. B. Walsworth, S. H. Willey.

Elders:—Dr. Selfridge, of Alvarado; J. Woodworth, of Columbia; J. H. Mayes, of Sonora; J. Kelsey, of Oakland; W. A. Palmer, of Howard street.

Absent:—Revds. S. B. Bell; Eli Corwin, Honolulu; J. McLaughlin, Red Bluff; J. W. Douglass; A. F. White, Carson City.

Rev. E. B. Walsworth was elected Moderator, J. H. Brodt, temporary Clerk.

Moderator announced following Committees:

1. Minutes of General Assembly.—Willey, Brier, Pierpont and Elder Woodworth.
2. Home Missionary.—McClure, Pierpont, Buchanan and Elder Mayse.
3. Church Erection. — Pierson, Brier, Hamilton.
4. Leave of Absence.—Seymour, Harmon, Brodt & Buchanan.
5. Bills and Overtures.—Seymour, Harmon and Taylor.
6. Narrative of Religion.—Willey, Taylor, Strong and Elder Selfridge.
7. Publishing Minutes.—Hamilton, Brier, Pierson and Buchanan.
8. Judicial Committee.—Frear, Buchanan, Hamilton and Elder Kelsey.
9. Sabbath Observance.—Frear, Brodt, Hamilton and Buchanan.
10. Education.—Harmon, McClure, Taylor and Elder Woodworth.
11. Devotional Exercises and Joint Meetings—McMonagle, Frear, Brodt.
12. Presbyterian Publications.—Strong, McMonagle and Brier.
13. Foreign Missions.—Frear, Seymour and McMonagle.
14. Records of Presbytery, Sierra Nevada.—Hamilton, Seymour and Elder Selfridge.
15. Records of San José Presbytery.—McClure, Willey and Taylor.
16. Records of San Francisco Presbytery.—Harmon, Brier and Strong.

Revds. W. C. Anderson, D. D., Wells, Loomis and Frazier of Synod of Pacific, being present, were invited to sit as corresponding members.

Committee on Joint Meetings reported that we meet for Narrative of Churches, with the General Association of California in this Church, at 2 o'clock P. M., to-day. That we unite with them in celebration of the Lord's Supper to-morrow, at First Congregational Church, at 2 P. M., and in the evening at the same place for educational and other joint interests.

Rev. J. D. Blain, being present, invited to sit as corresponding member.

Committee on Sabbath Observance reported as follows:

WHEREAS, The Christian Sabbath is one of the most positive, sacred and necessary institutions of our holy religion, and

WHEREAS, The Christian Sabbath is one of the principle foundation stones of our Christian civilization and freedom, and

WHEREAS, Its sanctity and observance are but too little regarded in our State, therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That we still continue our earnest efforts to rescue the Sabbath day from its prevailing desecration, and labor to impress its sanctity upon our people, and the communities in which we labor.

Resolved, 2d. That this Synod appeal to all Christian people in this State to remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy, and to all business men to regard the law of the land and the law of God, appertaining to the holy Sabbath day.

The Committee on Foreign Missions would call the attention of the Synod to the Assembly's action on this very important subject, showing an unusual deficiency in the contributions of the churches under the care of the Assembly, and earnestly recommending the Presbyters and churches to do their full part in this blessed work. They would recommend the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That it is the duty of every church, whether strong or weak, to observe faithfully its monthly concert of prayer for the conversion of the world.

Resolved, 2. That an annual collection should be made by each of our churches in behalf of Foreign Missions.

Resolved, 3. That the Synod feel a special interest in the effort, through the Sabbath Schools of this State, to provide a missionary vessel to be called the *Evening Star*, for the local use of the Micronesia Mission.

The Committee on Home Missions are deeply impressed with the importance of the work which the Presbyteries connected with this Synod, are called upon, by the clear indications of Providence, to do at this period of their history. It demands prompt and energetic action.

In view of the pressing wants of the field, and the responsibilities which the action of the last General Assembly has laid upon Presbyteries, your Committee present the following Resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That the Presbyteries of this Synod immediately enter upon the work of Home Missions, according to the plan adopted by the Assembly's Committee.

Resolved, 2. That the District agent for this coast is hereby requested to lay before the Assembly's Committee on Home Missions, a plea, such as the urgent necessities of our case demands, for more laborers in the field now ripe for the harvest.

Resolved, 3. That it is the duty and privilege of our churches to engage in providing the destitute within our bounds, with a preached gospel, and that our prayers, labors and contributions should be systematically directed to a speedy accomplishment of this object.

DAVID MCCLURE,
JAMES PIERPONT,
P. G. BUCHANAN.

The Committees on the boundaries of Presbyteries, submit the following Report:

1. That the Presbytery of San Francisco be considered as embracing the following territory, viz: San Francisco city and county, and all north of the bay to the Oregon line, included by the ocean on the west, and the line of the Sacramento river on the east.

2. That the Presbytery of San José include all the territory south of the bay, and the county of San Francisco to the boundary of the State on the south, bounded on the west by the ocean, and on the east by the San Joaquin river, to the northern line of Tulare county, thence to follow that line to the eastern boundary of the State, and thence eastward to include the Territory of Colorado.

3. That the Presbytery of Sierra Nevada include all the territory east of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, from north to south, embracing also the Territory of Nevada.

S. S. HARMON,
D. MCCLURE,
J. D. STRONG.

The Chairman reported the following Committees:

Home Missions—Willey, McMonagle, Hamilton, Brodt, Brier.

Education.—Harmon, Walsworth, Hamilton, McClure, Brier, Taylor.

Foreign Missions. — Willey, Seymour, Pierpont, McMonagle, Pierson, Frear.

On motion,

Resolved. That the resignation of the Trustees of the PACIFIC be accepted; to go into effect as soon as their successors are elected, and have accepted their trust; and that the thanks of these bodies be tendered to those Trustees for their able, efficient and valuable services in its behalf.

Resolved, That the Synod of Alta California appoint annually, two Trustees for the management of the PACIFIC, in connection with two Trustees that may be selected by the Synod of the Pacific and Association of California, which board shall appoint the Editor, retain the title and general character of the paper, and shall also report to this body its condition and wants.

Rev. E. B. Walsworth and Cyrus Palmer were appointed Trustees of the PACIFIC for one year, for Synod, by ballot.

A vote of thanks was made to Rev. Mr. Damon for publications concerning the *Morning Star* Missionary vessel.

On motion, Revds. McClure, Frear, and Seymour, a Committee of three, were appointed by Synod to act in connection with a Committee from the California General Association, for the purpose of devising some plan of conducting missionary labor among the Indians of the State.

On motion, Rev. E. B. Walsworth was elected a corresponding delegate to the Synod of the Pacific.

present, was invited to sit as corresponding member.

On motion Rev. Mr. Hamilton was requested to give report of doings of last General Assembly. On motion,

Resolved, That we are more and more impressed with the desirableness of a reunion of the two Presbyterian General Assemblies, and that our delegate to the Synod of the Pacific be instructed to bear to them this expression of our sentiment.

Committee on Narration, S. H. Willey Chairman, reported as follows:

We take our annual survey of our work. In many respects it is cheering and animating, and in others it is difficult and discouraging.

Outwardly, our churches have enjoyed a year of ordinary prosperity. One new house of worship has been erected and finished, with very little incumbrance of debt. Others have been repaired and rendered more attractive. Some old obligations have been paid off, and the institutions of the Gospel generally, were never better sustained pecuniarily, than at present. But spiritually, we have passed a year peculiarly destitute of growth. Only a very few conversions are reported; the number of additions to our churches by letter has been small; prayer meetings are not as a general thing frequented, and numbers of professing Christians are spoken of as members of our congregations, who refuse to connect themselves with the churches. Still, it is pleasant to note in the reports, as rendered, some instances that present a delightful contrast to this sombre view. For that we are especially thankful, not only on their own account, but for the assurance they give that nothing is difficult to the Lord, and that he is ready even now to bless his people.

Perhaps the most hopeful feature of our work is found in the Sabbath schools. These are represented as being prosperous in nearly all our congregations, and to be attended by large numbers of children.

Some of the older congregations are preparing to build them new houses of worship, and some of the newer are erecting them for the first time.

One new church has been formed during the year, and is awaiting the arrival of its minister.

Of one it is reported, and let it be recorded to their credit, and as an example to others, that they not only pay their pastor promptly, all that they agree, but even more than that, thus relieving him of all anxiety concerning his temporal affairs; and their thoughfulness was still further apparent in providing for the expenses of his long journey to attend Synod. If this spirit of Christian helpfulness could become general in our churches, it would greatly increase the value of the ministrations of the gospel, and bless the relation of pastor and people.

The monthly concert of prayer is observed in some of our churches, and an increasing interest is felt in the work of missions, both home and foreign. We feel humbled in view of the smallness of the fruits of our labors the past year, and we are stimulated, as we go to undertake our work anew, to redouble our dilgience, to renew our faith in our Master, and put our hands and enlist our hearts afresh in his service.

Committee on state of the country, reported as follows:

In view of the present state of our country, and the well-known causes and events leading thereto,

Resolved, 1. That we regard the existing war as another proof that American slavery stands in irreconcilable antagonism with freedom and free institutions; first, by its open aggressions, forcing the issue of arms upon the nation, and then by its high handed and persistent prosecution of the rebellion, leaving us only the alternative to see our heritage of liberty and good government, sealed ours by the blood of our fathers, destroyed; our high hopes built thereon blasted, and ourselves the contempt and hissing of the world, or to summon the whole manhood and patriotism of the nation to put down the advancing and maddened foe with the rough hand of war.

Resolved, 2. That in the conflict our sympathies are, and ever shall be on the side of freedom as against slavery, on the side of our just and beneficent government, as against the rebellion that aims at its destruction; and that while we do not regard it as the proper province of the minister of Jesus Christ to dictate or advise the course of the people in matters of mere partizan politics, we do hold it his most solemn duty in a time like this, when our very national existence is imperiled, in public and private, in preaching and prayer, to speak for God's ordinance of civil government, against oppression, anarchy and rebellion.

Resolved, 3. That our confidence in the President of the United States is unabated, and that as we can see no hope of a lasting national peace or prosperity, so long as slavery shall have a name and a place in our land, we hail the measures recommended in his late Emancipation proclamation, as the beginning of a policy that will bring this war to its speediest and happiest termination.

Resolved, That we see in the reverses and disasters that have fallen upon our arms, an admonition from God to repent of our sins as a people; of our atheistic irreligion and forgetfulness of God; of the sad political dishonesty and corruption that pervade our elections and legislative councils, high and low, of the mutual jealousies engendered by the wicked combinations of our military leaders and our civil rulers, who have made such judgments needful, but that we see in them no ground of despondency or doubt with regard to the ultimate triumph of our cause—only a furnace to purify, not a fire to devour; a reason for humiliation and prayer indeed, but also a call to gird ourselves for the conflict with a new energy, a stronger self-devotion to freedom, and a deeper trust in God; and we believe this people will come forth from the furnace with a strength and nobleness of character, a sense of their destiny among the nations, of the priceless value of God's gift to them in the government which they enjoy, and with a confirmed peace and prosperity, that will be worth all the treasure, tears and blood that they are costing.

Reviews and Literary Notices.

INFIDELITY RECLAIMED; OR PAINE'S AGE OF REASON REVIEWED. Being a defense of Christianity against the attacks of Infidelity.

We have received this work from the author, H. R. Wood, author of the "California Digest," etc., etc. We have not yet had leisure to look carefully into this little book. The mere glance which we have given at its contents, impresses us favorably. We feel assured that the "Age of Reason" is fast giving place to a better age. That the work before us may accelerate that consummation we need scarcely say is our earnest wish.

The NORTH PACIFIC REVIEW is the title of a new monthly placed on our table ish and Warrin. We wish this Magazine well; it is creditably got up, almost too expensively indeed for the terms of subscription. The reviews we think well selected and entertaining. We commend the work to the hearty support of the community. Yearly subscription, five dollars, single copies fifty cents. A. Roman & Co., Montgomery street, agents.

The CALIFORNIA NAUTICAL MAGAZINE for October, is also before us. This is a good work, intended to circulate principally among seamen and those directly interested in nautical matters; many of the articles, however, are of general interest, and all who desire to keep posted on the commercial matters of this coast, would do well to patronize it.

Synod of the Pacific. (O. S.)

EDITOR PACIFIC:—Please publish the following items of business from the minutes of the late sessions of the Synod of the Pacific, and oblige

Yours truly,
A. WILLIAMS, Stated Clerk.

The Synod of the Pacific met pursuant to adjournment, in the 1st Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, on the 1st Tuesday (7th) of October, 1362, and was opened with a sermon by the Moderator, the Rev. J. Phelps, D. D., from 1. Tim. 1:11.

After sermon, the sessions began with prayer.

The Rev. H. R. Avery, of the Presbytery of Oregon was chosen Moderator, and the Rev. W. C. Mosher, Temporary Clerk.

THE PRESENT CIVIL WAR AND OUR DUTY.

Dr. Anderson offered the following, which was adopted:

Synod with pain records the fact, that the rebellion against the Government of the United States, against which it raised its voice at its last meeting, has progressed with fearful energy, and has assumed gigantic proportions. Already it is estimated that more than one hundred thousand lives of our loyal citizens have been sacrificed in the attempt to suppress it. Thousands and tens of thousands of families in our hitherto prosperous and happy country are to-day overwhelmed with grief. The cry of widowed wives, and fatherless children, and bereaved parents, fills the land. Private griefs and general sorrows, however, dwindle away before the greater, the more momentous issues involved, namely, *the Constitution, with the rich blessings it secures to us—the integrity of the Federal Union and the future, with its hopes of freedom.* In the words of the last General Assembly, "Peace has been wickedly superseded by war, in its worst form, throughout the whole land; and public order has been wickedly superseded by rebellion, anarchy and violence, in the whole southern portion of the Union."

In view of these painful facts Synod adopts the following resolutions, viz.:

Resolved, 1. That as a body of ministers and elders, representing one branch of the Christian Church on this coast, we recognize the chastening hand of God in these calamities; we acknowledge that for our manifold, personal, and national sins, God has in strict justice visited us.

Resolved, 2. That as the immutability of the principles of the Divine administration, as seen in the history of all past ages, forbids the hope that these calamities will be removed until the causes which produced them are taken away, we call upon the churches under our care, and upon all whom our voice can reach, and upon our own souls, to repent of our sins, to humble ourselves under the mighty hand of God, and to pray without ceasing that He may lift His hand from us and restore union and peace to our beloved though distracted country.

Resolved, 3. That in view of the untold disasters which a permanent division of the Federal Union would bring upon us, and upon our children, and upon the civilized world, Synod most cordially approves the decision of the government and people of the United States to resist such division, by maintaining, at all hazards of blood and treasure, the integrity of the union of these thirty-four States; and

Resolved, 4. That it be enjoined upon our ministers in the public services of the sanctuary, and upon all our members in their social and private worship, to offer special prayers for our Rulers, that wisdom may be given them from on High; and for the officers and men of our Army and Navy, that they may be successful in their efforts to suppress this rebellion; and for our wounded and sick soldiers, that, if agreeable to the Divine will, their lives may be spared, and if not, that, even should it be in the article of death, their souls may be redeemed through the infinite merits of the Savior's righteousness.

THE INDIANS OF THE COAST.

WHEREAS, There are many Indians on this coast, who are living in ignorance of the gospel, and in deep degradation, which is made still deeper by the influence of wicked white men among them; and

WHEREAS, We have learned that efforts are making on the part of Government officers having charge of Indian affairs on this coast to introduce a better state of things; therefore

Resolved, That we cordially commend these efforts, and promise them the support of what influence we possess.

Resolved, That to those who against strong opposition are laboring for the Indians' good we tender our hearty sympathy, and prayers that God would enable them to triumph over opposition, and would make them instrumental of great good.

Resolved, That the condition of this poor people in our midst makes an especial appeal to the churches on this coast to earnest efforts on their behalf; and that the glorious gospel of the grace of God in Christ, and that alone is sufficient for their elevation.

Resolved, That we commend their case to the attention of the Board of Foreign Missions.

Resolved, That these resolutions be printin the *Evening Bulletin* and *Alta California*, and that copies of them be forwarded to the Board and to the several superintendents, and to others whom they especially concern.

THE SYNOD, CITY COLLEGE, AND BOARD OF REGENTS.

Dr. Burrows, as Secretary of the Synod's Board of Regents, made the following Report, which was accepted:

To the Synod of the Pacific:—The undersigned, as Secretary of the Board of Regents, would beg to say to the Synod that efforts were strenuously made to get a proper meeting of the Regents, but that a quorum of the Board could not be got together. It has been impossible, therefore, to make any regular official report to the Synod. At an informal meeting of the Regents, some days ago, at which all the Regents residing in this city were present, their unanimous wish was, that under existing relation of City College to the Synod, might in the kindest manner be brought to a close.

GEO. BURROWES,
Secretary of Regents.

Whereupon Dr. Anderson offered the following paper, viz:

In accordance with the request contained in the informal report of the Board of Regents, and at the same time in view of the best interests of Education within our bounds,

Resolved, That the ordinance of 1859, establishing a School or College, "to be under the patronage and control of this Synod," and appointing a Board of Regents to carry the same into effect, be, and the same is hereby rescinded.

Mr. Hamilton moved that the consideration of this subject be postponed till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The motion to postpone was lost, by division, 8 to 7.

The motion recurring on Dr. Anderson's resolution, it was carried.

Dr. Woodbridge, having voted with the majority to postpone, moved a reconsideration of that vote, which motion prevailed by a vote of 8 to 3.

It was then moved and carried, that the consideration of Dr. Anderson's resolution be made the order of the day for to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

THURSDAY MORNING, 10 o'clock.—Mr. Buel offered a substitute for Dr. Anderson's Resolution, which, by the consent of the mover and of the house, was accepted, and is as follows:

WHEREAS, The property of the City College is held by a corporation not appointed by this Synod, and the institution is therefore virtually placed beyond the control of this body, therefore

Resolved, That so much of the ordinance of 1859 as establishes a "School or College to be under the patronage and control of this Synod" be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Resolved, That the institute known as the "City College of San Francisco" is imperatively demanded by the educational wants of this community, and that Synod rejoices at its present prosperity and usefulness, and does hereby commend it to the people of San Francisco as eminently worthy their patronage and support.

The Rev. A. Williams addressed the Synod, at length, against the adoption of this paper.

The vote being taken, the ayes and noes were called for, and the result is as follows: ayes, 14: no, 1.

The Rev. A. Williams offered his dissent from the above action of the Synod, which was admitted to record and is as follows:

With reference to an action of the Synod of the Pacific, which virtually confirms the the proceeding of its Board of Regents in removing the institution known as the "City College of San Francisco" from the control and management of this Synod, which said proceeding and action, in the opinion of the undersigned, inflicts a grievous wrong upon the Synod; and this, while the state of facts remains the same as it was a year past, when the said transfer received the disapproval of Synod; this present determination of Synod being made in spite of the neglect of the Regents to comply with the direction of the Synod of 1861, to restore said college to its former relations to the Synod, as also made in consonance with a "unanimous wish," informally communicated, of certain Regents, themselves members of the corporation holding and controlling the said City College:—from this said action of the said Synod, at the present date, under most assured convictions, solemn dissent is entered by the undersigned.

ALBERT WILLIAMS.

San Francisco, Oct. 9th, 1862.

Mr. Fraser then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Regents of this Synod be, and the same is hereby dissolved.

Rev. A. Williams, for himself and others, gave notice of a protest and complaint against this action.

THE PACIFIC.

The Rev. E. B. Walsworth, Corresponding Delegate from the Synod of Alta California, asked the co-operation of the Synod in sustaining the PACIFIC newspaper.

Whereupon the following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Veeder, Buel and Hamilton, to nominate to Synod two Trustees, to be united with two Trustees from the Synod of Alta California, and two from the General Association of California, whose duty it shall be to elect annually an Editor for the PACIFIC newspaper, and to devise ways and means for its support.

The Committee nominated as Trustees, W. C. Anderson, D. D., and the Hon. H. P. Coon, who were accordingly appointed.

NARRATIVE OF THE STATE OF RELIGION.

The Committee on the Narrative of the State of Religion within the bounds of this Synod, beg leave to make the following Report:

Another year has been given to us to preach the glorious gospel of the blessed God, which was committed to our trust. We thank Christ Jesus our Lord in that He counted us faithful, putting us into the ministry, us who are less than the least of all saints, that we should preach the unsearchable riches of Christ. But we have this treasure in earthen vessels, that the excellency of the power might be of God and not of us. God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise, and He hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things that are mighty, and base things of the world, and things that are despised, hath God chosen, yea and things which are not to bring to naught things which are, that no flesh should glory in his presence. We acknowledge that it is not of ourselves, not by our might or virtue, that we have been permitted to preach the Gospel, and to build up the kingdom of our Redeemer during the past twelve months.

The state of religion within our bounds, the progress of our churches, and the manifold results of our labors, are of a character both to encourage our faith and humble our pride. God hath greatly blessed us in manifold ways, but we have been exceedingly unworthy. Our success has been infinitely out of proportion to our labors and sacrifices.

Seventy-two precious souls have been gathered from the world, professing to have experienced a change of heart by the agency of the Holy Ghost, three of whom were from a heathen nation, brought to our coast to receive the word of life at our hands. For these demonstrations of the favor of our Heavenly Father we return our unfeigned thanks. Our churches have been strengthened by the addition of sixty-

older and stronger churches of the Eastern States.

Our Sabbath-schools are reported quite generally to be numerous and in a flourishing condition; the average attendance in these schools has been 1050. Bible classes are reported also as eliciting the attention of a goodly number, who meet in connection with some of our Sabbath-schools to expound the word of the living God. Some of our churches that have been laboring under the influence and pressure of debt, have been putting forth, during the past year, praiseworthy efforts to extinguish this debt, and we are cheered by the intelligence that they have largely succeeded. We are pleased to find that in the various efforts and enterprises of the church, our brethren of the ministry, eldership and laity, are manifesting a constantly increasing spirit of unanimity and christian affection.

We are sorry to announce that the cause of temperance has not been on the increase, rather we may say that intemperance has been gaining ground, because the people of God do not seem to feel the importance of raising up a standard against this one of the great evils of the present day, and of the great things that damage the cause of morality and religion in the various sections of the field of our labor.

Sabbath desecration is said to be on the increase; men in the various secular callings of the day violating the Fourth Commandment, and thereby bringing down the frowns of Heaven upon their heads. But while this is the case, and while it should cause mourning among us as the followers of Christ, and should stimulate our efforts, it is with delight that we are enabled to say that morality in the interior of our country is not on the decrease, rather is it on the increase. As evidence of this, men are getting to be more respectful to the claims of Christianity. Our congregations are everywhere enlarging and attentive while the minister opens to them the Scriptures of truth.

Pastoral visitation and prayer meetings have been conducted with a good deal of care and success during the year; especially does our worthy Brother, laboring among the Chinese on this coast, report that these duties have been attended to with peculiar interest and with marked results for good to this people under his charge, three of whom we have already said have been gathered into the fold of Christ during the year.

We ought to have said in another connection that the matter of infant Sabbath-school instruction is receiving the increased attention of our people, and several of these schools are now in successful operation.

While it is with sincere gratitude to God that we are permitted to record His acts of kindness toward our people in bestowing bountiful harvests, in giving increased facilities for business, and in opening up rich and important gold and silver mines; still we must not fail to speak of the visitation of the floods of the past winter, by which thousands of dollars worth of property were swept away, leaving many people on this coast houseless, homeless, and penniless, and injuring to some extent some of our own congregations. We trust that through the kindness of friends, and the peculiar mercies of Heaven, they may have their losses soon repaired, and be made to feel that all things work together for the good of God's people.

In conclusion, your Committee would report that while they are well aware of an increase of the spirit of Christianity among our people, they are satisfied that they are getting more in love with the peculiar principles of their own denomination. As a consequence, the cause of systematic benevolence is on the increase, receiving more attention. In several of our churches collections were taken up for our different Boards. In view of what God is doing for us, we have reason to return Him our sincere thanks.

Doings of the General Association of California.

[Omitted from last week's PACIFIC.]

POPULAR AMUSEMENTS.

The Committee on popular amusements, appointed last year, made their report, which, after a long and interesting discussion, was unanimously adopted, as follows:

Your Committee feel that this subject is one of very great importance in the Christian Church—one which demands the prayerful consideration and counsel of its ministers.

In almost every religious family, there arise practical questions, as to the amusements of the world; how far they shall be allowed; what shall be condemned; what is the plain rule of Christian action. The Bible does not specify in these respects, but condemns worldliness in general, whether manifested in the pursuit of pleasures, or riches, or honor. "If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him;" 1 Jno. 2: 15. It assumes that the greatest joy belongs to the children of God, but it is joy which "the world can neither give nor take away." It warns us against everything which absorbs the thoughts and wins the affections away from the great interests of Christ's kingdom, and his commanding love.

It is therefore for us to ask, what is the natural effect upon the mind, of those things generally known as worldly amusements,—viz: dancing, theatres and card-playing?

1. It is not assumed that they can be charged with any inherent immorality.

2. It *is* preferred against them that they *generally have evil surroundings.*

The theatre and the ball-room are the resort of the wild, the profligate and the gay, where vice puts on her most gaudy and bewitching charms. Shall a Christian be found and followed in such places as these?

3. There is, moreover, an inherent charm about all these things to most persons, that grows to occupy and pre-occupy the mind, so as to result in an absolute dissipation—so as to expel and exclude religious thoughts and desires. The solemnities of death and eternity then become very unwelcome—and a religious topic is an intrusion in polite society, not to be introduced without an apology. The heart is enchanted with these pleasures. If Christians indulge in them, it is always found that the "fine gold has become dim."

4. These amusements are regarded *by the world* as inconsistent with Christian character. The world knows the holy professions to which the Church is pledged—"to live henceforth, not unto themselves, but unto Him that died for them and rose again." Men look to see if those professions are verified by the life; they respect Christians who are devoted to their high calling; they *sneer* at those who yet linger amidst the amusements of the world. When persons begin to be anxious for the eternal welfare of their souls, they seek not the worldly for counsel. At any time, they receive the reproofs of such, or their exhortation to lead a different life, with ridicule. In all such, the most precious efficacy of Christian character is wanting: the power to win souls for Christ—the "savor of the salt is lost. A Christian lives not for his own pleasure, but for Christ.

5. These amusements have always been forbidden by the convictions of the Christian Church.

We find in the records of the earliest Christians, that while abstaining from all asceticism "neither their principles nor their social habits would allow them to join in many of the fashionable amusements of the day." "The amusements of the theatre," it is further said, "the circus, pantomimic shows, scenic exhibitions of every kind were discountenanced by these Christians." "Dice and games of hazard of every kind, were also condemned." Similar quotations might be made from the history of every age; such convictions being the natural result of the precepts and spirit of the Gospel. It is with satisfaction also that we refer in this connection, to the instructions of the Bishop of the Episcopal Church, in California, to his clergy, at their last annual convention, held in this city, wherein he made it their duty to lead the Church apart from the world in all these respects, upon the high ground of the Bible, saying that this had always been the teaching of the bishops of their Church. The convictions of the holiest men derived from the word of God, and from the Christian experience of many centuries, cannot soon be set aside.

From all these considerations, therefore, we make the following recommendations:

1. That the Christian home shall, if possible, be made so attractive that the young shall be willing to forget the seductive and dangerous amusements of the card-table, the ball-room, and the theatre.

2. That when the Christian profession is voluntarily assumed, these aforenamed amusements shall be of choice, decidedly abandoned.

3. That by preaching and by example, we proclaim to the world the pure superior joy of the Christian life.

E. S. LACY,
J. H. WARREN,
WM. C. POND.

SATURDAY, October 4, A. M.—Association met according to adjournment, and spent a half hour in devotional exercises, after which the regular order of business was resumed.

The minutes of the preceding day were read and approved.

RELIGIOUS PUBLICATIONS.

The Committee on Religious Publications presented their report, which, after discussion and amendment was adopted as follows:

WHEREAS, Our isolation from the centers of thought, influence, and expression continues; and it is possible for us to publish no books, magazines, or tracts; and a means of intercourse and a channel of communication with one another is greatly needed if not imperatively demanded; and our experience has shown that a religious weekly is a power not to be lightly estimated, the loss of which would be more than that of any one now in the ministry, and a calamity to be deplored by all who love religion, morality, education and freedom; therefore,

Resolved, That we are in favor of sustaining the PACIFIC, at all events; of giving it increased facilities, and of adding to its efficiency and worth.

Resolved, That each of our Ministers pledge himself to write for it each month, an article of not less than two, nor more than six pages, such as he shall regard as worthy of himself, his people and his position.

Resolved, That each minister himself, or by a substitute procured by himself, become an active agent for the PACIFIC, and do his best to make it a pure and welcome visitor among the households of his people.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to confer with the Trustees of the PACIFIC concerning the same, to report to this body on Monday morning.

The Chair appointed Revs. Mooar, Pond and Rowell, as such Committee.

[For the Pacific.]

Waiulili's Mother—Lemain.

Soon after Waiulili's death her husband, Mahuka, wrote to a friend residing in Butte County, requesting that he would hunt up his mother-in-law, and tell her of her daughter's death. His friend did as desired, and poor Lemain was well nigh crushed by the sad intelligence, for Waiulili was her last remaining child, and she loved her dearly. She sent back to her son-in-law a very earnest request that he would come, and bring with him little Rebekah, Waiulili's only daughter, and some eighteen months old; saying she would die if she did not see her.

After a pleasant residence of nearly three months at Irish Creek, during which time many events of deep interest transpired, with which I must not now detain my readers, instead of returning directly to this city, as had been my earnest desire, my way being hedged up, I finally decided to accompany Mahuka and his little Rebekah in their trip to Butte County. It was with a full heart that we exchanged parting salutations with those kind friends, for by our mutual joys and sorrows our hearts had become knit together.

After three days travel, passing through Auburn, Marysville and Oroville, we found a temporary home upon the banks of the west branch of the Feather River, some eighteen miles beyond Oroville, with a company of Sandwich Islanders engaged in mining. Delaying here but a few days I hastened with Mahuka and two other friends to visit the Indian camp where Lemain then was, near fifteen miles further up into the heart of the Sierra mountains, she being unwell, and unable to come to us. We made the trip on foot, carrying Rebekah with us. The last seven miles our trail ran along the side of a deep, wild, and romantic valley, with the north branch of the Feather River flowing through it.

At last, coming near the camp, we seated ourselves to await our reception. Our arrival being heralded, Lemain was the first to make her appearance, soon followed by about a dozen other women. As she drew near her little motherless grand-daughter, her pent up emotions found vent in sobs, which soon changed to crying, and then to such wailing as only the bereaved mother is capable of. Her friends gathered with her close about Rebekah, she being in her father's arms, and sitting upon the ground joined with her in heart rending wailings that made the mountains ring again, and kept it for twenty minutes or more. Then Lemain, taking Rebekah into her bosom, carried her to her shanty, where she, with an aged friend, continued wailing for perhaps half an hour longer. I found, living with this tribe, a Kanaka who had been with them most of the time for seven years past, and had become about as degraded as any of them, who told me that for five or six weeks—ever since they had heard of Waiulili's death—Lemain had kept up an almost incessant wailing, frequently preventing their slumbers in the dead of night.

We found here about fifty persons, a very

good proportion of whom were children. Their sleeping places—they were neither houses nor wigwams—consisted simply of brush and branches fixed around in some circular form or other, making flimsy break-winds, but entirely open over head. These are not however their winter quarters, but a summer retreat, where they spend a few months every year, laying up their winter supplies of salmon, which is simply cut in thin strips and dried in the sun. Directly down at the bottom of the valley is a small water-fall, which has been from year to year, for many ages I doubt not, a favorite resort for salmon fishing. Being desirous of witnessing their mode of capturing the salmon, after resting a while we descended to the falls. But of their fishing-god, and their—to me new—style of catching the fish, as they spring up to pass over the falls, and of the general squabble on the brink of the precipice—pounding one another, and pulling each others hair—when ever a fish entered their net, each trying to secure it for himself, I must not now speak particularly.

As night drew on we retraced our steps up the valley's steep side. That evening, seated upon the ground in Lemain's shanty, and in connection with family worship, conducted in the Hawaiian tongue, we improved the opportunity, through a Kanaka interpreter, to make known to the Indians present some of the truths of the gospel, and to highly commend Waiulili, Kupakole and Louisa, for learning to read, and for their love of the Bible.

At a seasonable hour we lay down beneath a towering pine tree, with an umbrella raised over us to shed off the moon's light, and were soon lost in sweet slumbers. The next day, which they called "Indian Sunday," no one went a fishing. Gambling, in which all kinds of Indian property is staked, is the general order of this day. How sad to find the idea of Sabbath attach to such a day, and where does the blame rest?

During the forenoon, I presented to Lemain two or three little presents; at the same time expressing my admiration for Waiulili. Immediately on hearing me speak her daughter's name, she burst into tears, and cried most piteously half an hour or more for her departed Waiulili. Poor benighted woman thought I, as I gazed upon her sad countenance, the large tears coursing down her cheeks, and her wails ringing in my ears, oh, would that that relief and joy might be imparted to your bleeding heart which only the gospel can give. The dress, and other presents which Waiulili herself prepared, had been given her the day previous. She intends keeping them safely laid away till the arrival of the season of yearly mourning, of the whole tribe, when she will burn them all up, and so much more of her valuable property as she can possibly spare, thinking thus to benefit her absent daughter. She seemed to take great delight in her bright-eyed and good-natured little grand-daughter, keeping close by her side all the time, and gratifying all her childish whims.

A being wearing a white skin—I blush to call him an American, or even a white man—visited the camp during the day, and spent the night there. Ah, there are thousands of just such in California, who will hang their heads for shame at that day when the books shall be opened, and their deeds of darkness shall be exposed to an assembled Universe.

In good season the next morning our little company was up and all ready to return when lo, Lemain could not think of parting so soon with her precious treasure, and in most beseeching tones and touching language she pled with the father that he would leave Rebekah with her, assuring him that she should want nothing which a grandmother's love could provide. She also expressed the fear that he would some day get him a wife who would not love Rebekah. The father replied that she was poor, and would not be able to feed and clothe the child in that style which was so desirable for her, and more than that, she would not be able to teach her to read, which he felt very important. After much entreaty, finding the father unyielding, she then besought that he would leave Rebekah with her for at least two or three days; but he feared to grant even this request, thinking it probable that at the end of two or three days she would find it more difficult than now to part with her, and that he might loose her altogether. Thinking there would be nothing gained by spending any more time, I made motions to Lemain to pass the child over to her father, but she shook her head decidedly and held her the closer. Soon however she loosened her hold, and I took her and put on her shoes and stockings. I thought that Lemain seemed finally to submit to her hard fate, and when she put out her hands to take Rebekah again, I naturally thought it was to give her a parting hug. But she had no sooner taken her than she left the wigwam, yet I did not mistrust her object for a minute or so, when inquiring, I was told "she refuses to part with her." I jumped to my feet and started in pursuit of the fugitives, and most fortunately overtook her traveling down the valley side, ere she had gone far, and with her coveted treasure in her arms. I called and beckoned to her to return. She did so, but seemed somewhat agitated and quite indignant, as the tones of her voice and her flashing eyes clearly indicated. Her own folks now turned against her, and said if she did so, the father would be afraid to let her ever see Rebekah again, and as they were poor the father had better keep her, and she could go frequently and see her. Beset now on all sides, poor Lemain yielded but most reluctantly.

Loving mothers, you who know the nature and strength of a mother's affection for her offspring, tell me if the love of that dark-skinned, wrinkled-faced, half clad, repulsive looking being is only the instinct of some inferior race, or is it a true mother's love?

Christian mothers of California, you who have found unspeakable relief to your aching hearts by trusting in Jesus, during those sad hours of bereavement, when your children have been snatched from you by death, what sacrifice will you think too expensive to make in order that your poor, heart broken sister may share with you those rich consolations of the gospel?

Parting with the Indians, we expressed to them the hope that at no distant day a missionary would come to instruct them in reading, and to tell them of Jesus.

THEO. W. GULICK.

San Francisco, October, 1862.

Progress of the War.

The most important incident of which we have received intelligence during the past week, is the raid of Stuart and his cavalry into Pennsylvania. Their stay was but a short one, it is true; they crossed the Potomac on Friday and recrossed again in haste on their return on Monday. During this daring excursion they supplied themselves with food, clothing, fresh horses, and ammunition. McClellan, who had anticipated the line of their retreat, gave such orders as would have ensured their capture had these instructions been strictly complied with. As it was, they had a narrow escape only.

It does not appear that any material advantage can accrue to the rebels from this wild expedition, or that any notable loss has been inflicted upon us. The object of the movement was doubtless to create a diversion in favor of Lee; but in this they most signally failed. They succeeded in doing about forty thousand dollars worth of damage to the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and in destroying considerable Government property. It is also reported that they carried off the Mayor and Common Council of Mercersburg. The latest official accounts state that they crossed the Potomac near the mouth of the Monocacy, having marched 90 miles in 24 hours. Gen. Pleasanton's forces arrived at the river just as the rebels finished crossing. Pleasanton's forces marched 78 miles in 24 hours.

A desperate battle was fought on the 8th inst. near Perryville, Ky. It appears that Gen. Bragg with sixty-two regiments attacked the Federals under Gen. McCook, 16000 strong. The battle is said to have been one of the fiercest on record. As usual, our forces were greatly outnumbered, but they withstood the enemy with unflinching gallantry until the arrival of reinforcements, when the rebel columns broke and retreated. Our forces pursued them until night intervened to stop the carnage. The Federal loss was 500 to 600 killed, 2,300 wounded, and 440 taken prisoners, the latter being paroled. The rebel loss was 1,300 killed, including one general not named, and 14 colonels and lieutenant-colonels.

From Minnesota we have cheerful intelligence again. The Indians have ceased their hostilities, and the military authorities are said to be punishing the most guilty of those who participated in the late terrible outbreak. The news seems almost too good to be true, but it is derived from official quarters, and is endorsed by the present tranquility.

MARRIED.

In this city, Oct. 7th, by the Rev. Dr. Anderson, John M. Loane to Louisa Edgar.

In this city, October 9th, by the Rev. E. S. Lacy, George H. Russell to Mary J. Morrill, both of this city.

In this city, Oct. 11th, at the First Congregational Church, by Rev. E. S. Lacy, William K. Flint to Abba M., daughter of H. D. Oliphant, all of this city.

In this city, October 9th, at the Church of the Advent, by the Right Rev. Bishop Kip, Philip Caduc to Mary C. Gillmer.

In Santa Cruz, October 1st, John O. Parker to Lucretia Stewart.

In Columbia, Sept. 30th, A. F. Dexter to Emma Dunbar.

In Sebastopol, Sonoma county, October 8th, Benjamin B. Hockabout of Contra Costa, to Emma L. Whitney of Timber Cove, Sonoma county.

In Sacramento, October 8th, Edward Dosh to Kate Green, both of Ione Valley, Amador county.

In Volcano, October 8th, Hiram Southworth of Alleghany, Sierra county, to Mrs. Lucy H. Clute of Volcano.

In New York city, October 13th, John Stoneacre Ellis, Sheriff of San Francisco, to Julia Livingston, daughter of Lawrence Waterbury of New York.

DIED.

In this city, October 13th, Dr. E. S. Cooper, in the 40th year of his age.

In this city, October 12th, Mary Gusta, wife of S. A. Hopkins, a native of Calais, Maine, aged 33 years.

In this city, October 7th, of consumption, Theresa Chittenden, wife of Samuel Chittenden of Shasta county.

On board the schooner Wild Pigeon, on the night of October 10th, very suddenly, Samuel Hurley of this city.

In Panama, September 3d, at the Louisiana Hotel, Lieut. A. C. Sheldon, formerly of this city.

Obituary.

In Oakland, September 17th, Mrs. S. E. Oakley, of Suffolk county, Long Island, aged 32. After a long and lingering illness, which she bore with singular fortitude and Christian patience, she fell asleep in Jesus.

Some unknown friend sent to her husband the following lines.

Gentle Saint, we breathe to thee,
A sad though sweet farewell,
For loving memories gather fast,
And weave a magic spell.

Thy gentle words and acts of love,
We hear and feel them yet,
The impress of thy holy life
Within our hearts is left.

We tread the weary paths of life,
Our hearts with sorrow riven,
While on thy brow a golden crown
Adorns the Court of Heaven.

Our hearts are sad, long shall we mourn
For thee the early dead,
Whose life was bright with blessings rare,
Which daily fragrance shed.

Thy voice with music sweetly blends,
And swells the heavenly strain,
That saints and angels sing above:
"Worthy the Lamb once slain."

Farewell dear one! a sweet farewell!
The Saviour whispered, "Come,"
And bore thee gently to thy rest,
To Heaven, thy happy home.

OAKLAND, Sept. 21st, 1862.

TRY THEM! TRY THEM!!

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGAN HARMONIUMS.

ARE BETTER THAN

CHEAP ORGANS!

A. KOHLER,

Sole Agent, San Francisco.

oc9



THE

PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD!

THE IMMEDIATE WANT OF THE AGE,

AND THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

D. HEWES,

STEAM-PADDY AND RAILROAD CONTRACTOR.



GROCERIES,

AT

Wholesale Prices!

BOWEN BROS.,

DEALERS IN

FAMILY GROCERIES,

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THE

PEACEMAKER

COOKING STOVE!



THIS CELEBRATED STOVE, OF which all who are lately from the East have heard so much, is now for the first time introduced on this coast, in all its varieties of sizes and styles.

The Peacemaker is entirely new in principle as well as arrangement, and is one of those

NOVEL COMBINATIONS

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This Stove, unlike all others, combines within itself

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desirable for culinary purposes, and is thus free from the cumbrous tin attachments common to all other first class Stoves. While possessing capacity to a remarkable degree, it is yet

The most Economical Stove in use,

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The New York *Reformer* says of this

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"By a new arrangement of the Fire Box, Flues and Hearth, a great economy of fuel is attained, while the surface and capacity of the Stove is nearly doubled. The Broiling and Roasting Chamber is, perhaps, the most noticeable feature of this remarkable Stove. There has never been, to our knowledge, any arrangement for this purpose, entirely satisfactory in its operation. The coals are here dumped directly into the Hearth, and the draft is so arranged as to keep them in a constant glow, carrying all the smoke into the flues of the stove. The broiling chamber is also provided with a set of Hooks and Spit, securing the inimitable roast of the famous old Dutch Oven. The design is chaste and beautiful, while the fittings and finish are most accurate and perfect. In the infinite variety of transformations to which iron is subject, we confess to have never seen a greater triumph of Mechanical art than in the beauty and skill of this Queen of the Kitchen."

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PREVENTS

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Knox's improved Amalgamators and Palmer's Steam Chests furnished at short notice.

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W. A PALMER.

San Francisco, February 27, 1862. mar12 tf.

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Russian Baths, Wash Baths, Steam Baths.

Sulphur Baths, $1; Pack Baths, $1; Electrial Baths, Seventy-five cents; Single Baths, Fifty cents; Baths by the month at REDUCED RATES. sept18

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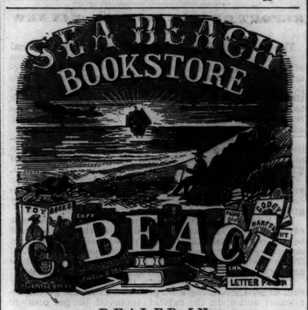
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Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Co.

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First St., bet. Mission and Howard.

Important improvements and additions have been made during the past winter to this already extensive establishment, so that we are are now enabled to offer greater facilities for the manufacture of machinery than any other establishment west of the Rocky Mountains.

Our list of Patterns it is well known is the most complete and extensive, embracing every variety of improved machinery in use on this coast.

We have on hand and make to order,

High and Low Pressure Engines

Both Marine and Stationary.

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Of every description, including many new and important improvements.

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Made of Iron imported expressly for this purpose, vastly superior to any other in use.

MINING PUMPS OF ALL SIZES.

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Quartz Screens o every degree of Fineness, Made of the best Russia Iron.

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☞ Steamboat work promptly attended to.

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THE INCREASING REPUTATION OF THE WATER CURE PRACTICE, in connection with the Electro-Chemical Baths, both in Europe and in the United States, renders it needless to speak of their utility and value in the cure of disease. Having had much experience and practice in the use of Electricity as applied to the human system, during the past eighteen years, DR. GRATTAN is familiar with its application to all the various diseases, such as Rheumatism; Dyspepsia; Fever and Ague; Liver Complaint; Neuralgia; Numb Palsy; Poison Oak; Diseased Eyes, etc. He would also recommend the baths to all suffering from chronic disease of whatever form.

DR. GRATTAN has fitted up the establishment in such a manner as will compare with the best Hydropathic Institutes in the United States, there being separate Departments for male and female treatment. Patients from abroad can be accommodated at the residence of Dr. Grattan with Board, Lodging, Baths and treatment, there being ample accommodation and attendance provided for ladies.

DR. GRATTAN would respectfully state to the public that persons can have the benefit of medicinal and hydropathic treatment in all cases wherein it may be necessary to combine the two.

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Consultation free.

☞ Baths are ready for patrons from 5 o'clock, A. M. to 7 o'clock, P. M. All persons should allow from two to three hours to intervene between the time of eating and taking a bath.

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THE TENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF this institution will commence on the 5th of October next, and continue five months. Particular attention paid to those preparing to teach.

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CYRUS COLLINS, A. B., Principal.

Stockton, September, 1862. 6w

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Exclusive Agents for the sale of the Stodart Piano Forte and the Prince Melodeon.

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m15 6m San Francisco.

THE FARM.

BABY BUNN.

N. P. Willis says of this poem, "It is addressed to an idolized child, by its pet name, and though beautiful throughout, it has some two or three passages of a very rare originality. The writer of it was a factory girl, who by the labor of her own hands, secured the money for her education. She is now twenty-four years of age and supporting herself by various uses of her pen. She (Josie H.) is yet to be famous, I am very sure."

Winsome baby Bunn!
Brighter than the stars that rise
In the dusky evening skies,
Browner than the raven's wing,
Clearer than the woodland spring,
Are the eyes of baby Bunn!
Winsome baby Bunn!

Smile, mother, smile,
Thinking softly all the while
Of a tender, blissful day.
When the dark eyes, so like these
Of the cherub on your knees,
Stole your girlish heart away.
Oh! the eyes of baby Bunn!
Rarest mischief will they do,
When once old enough to steal
What their father stole from you!
Smile, mother, smile!

Winsome baby Bunn!
Milk-white lilies half unrolled,
Set in calyces of gold,
Cannot make his forehead fair.
With its rings of yellow hair!
Scarlet berry cleft in twain,
By a wedge of pearly grain,
Is the mouth of baby Bunn!
Winsome baby Bunn!

Weep, mother, weep
For the little one asleep
With his head against your breast!
Never in the coming years,
Though he seeks for it with tears,
Will he find so sweet a rest.
Oh, the brow of baby Bunn!
Oh, the scarlet mouth of Bunn!
One must wear its crown of thorns,
Drink its cup of gall must one!
Though the trembling lips shall shrink,
White with anguish as they drink,
And the temple sweat with pain—
Drops of blood like purple rain—
Weep, mother, weep.

Winsome baby Bunn!
Not the sea-shell's palest tinge,
Not the daisy's rose-white fringe,
Not the softest, faintest glow
Of the sunset on the snow,
Is more beautiful and sweet
Than the wee pink hands and feet
Of the little baby Bunn—
Winsome baby Bunn!
Feet like these may lose the way,
Wandering blindly from the right,
Pray, and sometime will your prayers
Be to him like golden stairs
Built through darkness into light.
Oh, the dimpled feet of Bunn,
In their silken stockings dressed!
Oh, the dainty hands of Bunn,
Hid like rose leaves in your breast!
These will grasp at jewels rare,
But to find them empty air;
Those shall falter many a day,
Bruised and bleeding by the way,
Ere they reach the land of rest!
Pray, mother, pray!

RIPENING PEARS.

At a meeting of the Farmers' Club (September 9th,) the subject of "Ripening Pears" was discussed, and while all agreed that the later sorts should be removed from the trees when hard, to be ripened in fruit-rooms at their proper seasons, some preferred the summer and fall pears when ripened on the trees. Several admitted that the Seckel would ripen perfectly on the trees; but J. W. Hayes, Esq., of Newark, claimed that many, if not all the summer and fall pears, were better when so ripened; while Dr. Carpenter, and many others, stated, that with the exception of the Seckel, none of the summer or fall pears were so good when not gathered in a green state; that they became mealy, losing much of their juice by evaporation, &c.; while, if removed from the tree before losing their hardness, and ripened in proper localities, the pears were more delicious, and every way preferable. Our experience coincides with the latter opinion, for we have found that even the Bartlett is materially improved in quality, by being ripened in the dark, after being removed from the tree. We are anxious for exact information on this subject, and would thank our pomological readers if they would furnish it, and also the proper dates for ripening each of the later kinds of pears. If the Duchess D'Angouleme be placed in a warm room, and ripened at various dates, fifteen days apart, from September 15th, to December 1st, those ripened at the latest date will be found to be far better in quality than those ripened earlier. A perfect list of the later pears, with the best dates for ripening them would be very valuable, and would assist fruit dealers in improving the public appreciation of the finer qualities of fruits.—*Working Farmer.*

Personal Experience in Earning a Farm.

Having read in the *Country Gentleman* several ways for a young man desirous of obtaining a livelihood by farming to do, I thought perhaps a few ideas I might suggest would not be out of the way. Although young and inexperienced myself, in the ways of working and by the means of which a farm is obtained, I have often heard my father speak of his experience, some of which I will briefly relate. At fifteen years his mind was fully made up to be a farmer. To that he devoted his energies, and boy though he was, was fully assured that he would never have any other vocation. At eighteen he bid adieu to father and mother, and started with nothing but an ax, which was all the kind parent could give, but his blessing, and a piece of bread and cheese from the thoughtful mother. He left the parental homestead, traveled thirty miles, there found employment, and from that day to this never has known want. For the next five years he labored partly by the month, and also by working farms on shares. In those days, when working a farm on shares, you boarded with the family, including washing, and had one-third of the profit. In the next five years he had laid up $500—was then married, bought a small farm for $750, paid $250 down, with five years to pay the balance. He worked it eight years, then sold, and was worth at that time $2,100. Worked a farm on shares for two years—was then worth $3,100. Then bought a farm for $4,500, having it so arranged that the payments should be made from the grain and meat raised on the farm. When that was paid for, sold again and bought another for $8,200. By improving in fencing and building, the farm is now worth $13,000. Many young men, who commenced with nothing, have now good homes, surrounded with all the comforts of life. Working a farm on shares, he thinks, is quite as profitable for a young man as working by the month.—*A Farmer's Son in Country Gent.*

For Curing Hams.—For 100 lbs. of meat, use 10 lbs. salt, 3 oz. saltpetre, 1 oz. salaratus, 1 qt. molasses. Mix the above together, rub it on the meat, then pack it in a barrel and put in water enough to cover; if there is any of the compound left, put it

SELECTED RECIPES.

Gold Cake.—By weight—One lb. sugar, 3-4 lb. of butter and the yolk of fourteen eggs, the grated peal of 2 lemons, 1 teaspoonful of soda; beat the sugar and butter to a froth; also beat the yolks to a froth; then stir them together; add the juice of the lemons just before baking.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Bride's Cake.—18 lbs. flour, 10 lbs. of sugar, 9 of butter, 18 eggs, 5 quarts of milk. 1 quart of yeast, 1-4 lb. nutmegs, 1 oz. mace, 12 lbs. raisins, 6 lbs. currants, 1 quart wine, 1 pint of brandy; mix the butter, sugar, flour, milk and yeast; let them rise; when light add the rest; bake in a slow oven two or three hours.—*Ib.*

Boston Gingerbread.—3 cups of flour, 1 of butter, 1 of molasses, 2 eggs, 2 table spoonfuls of ginger, 1 of salaratus, 1 of cinnamon, and milk enough to make a dough. Rub the butter and flour together, then add the other ingredients; roll in thin sheets; bake in buttered tins; wash the cake over with molasses and water just before baking.—*Ib.*

Gold Cake.—By measure the yolks of eight eggs, one cup of sugar, one and a half cups of butter, two cups of flour, three-fourths of a cup of sweet milk, soda and tartar as in silver cake; also the eggs.—*Ib.*

Corn Starch Pudding.—1 quart of milk, 5 table spoonfulls of starch, 2 eggs; wet the starch in some cold milk; and when the milk boils add the starch and eggs, beaten; let them stand three minutes.—*Ib.*

REPORT ON FIRE INSURANCE IN NEW YORK.

The constantly diminishing prices charged by our local companies for insuring, the large comparative increase of expense, and the reduced net remainder, after payment of losses and expenses, clearly indicate that the period is not remote when a number of companies in this city must necessarily cease insuring, and pay back to their stockholders the amount in hand; while those remaining will as certainly see the necessity of charging adequate rates of premium.

The results of the business for the year 1861 are exhibited in the following figures. In this State there are ninety-five companies, having an average capital of $213,504 each, amounting, in the aggregate, to $20,282,860.

The aggregate amount of premium received, for the year 1861, was $6,827,736, being an average of $71,870 to each company. The actual receipts, however, vary greatly.

The aggregate losses of the year have reached the sum of $3,771,209. The expenses paid during the year amount to the sum of $2,404,266; the expenses being an average, according to the gross amount of premium received, of 35 per cent.; but, according to the number of companies and expenses of each, the average expense is 42 per cent.

The net profits of the year's business amount to the sum of $651,960, being 9 1-2 per cent. upon the gross premiums; and upon the capital employed the per centage of profit is a fraction less than 3 1 4 per cent.

The dividends paid during the year amounted to $2,111,788, equal to nearly 10 1-2 per cent. upon the capital. It is evident that this is fully equal to the interest (7 per cent. generally) received upon the investments representing the capital, and the 3 1-4 per cent. profit upon the business. It is equally evident that the companies are no stronger at the close of the year than they were a year ago, although the dividends are not so great by $357,300 as they were in 1860.

Another feature, of great interest, in the exhibits of our fire insurance companies, is found in the various estimates for re-insurance. There seems no good reason why these should differ materially, when estimated upon *unexpired* peemiums only. Certainly a difference of 5 per cent. ought to cover the greatest extremes of actual difference. And yet the estimates range from 27 per cent. to 55 per cent.

These discrepancies may, in some cases, be accounted for by actual differences; in others, by the indistinct apprehension of the officers as to what enters into an estimate for re-insurance; but there is one very significant fact, which cannot fail to have its influence. There are fifty-four companies which estimate re-insurance at 40 per cent. or less, and, notwithstanding the narrowness of the reserve, they have, in the aggregate, but about $1,250,000 surplus. On the other hand, the remaining forty-one companies, while estimating for re-insurance between 41 and 55 per cent., have remaining an aggregate surplus of about $2,100,000.

It may well be doubted whether any thing not actually terminated should be regarded as in any part earned. If no such wholesome rule is likely to be enforced, the companies should, at least, approximate to facts in their estimates, and any one outside of an insurance office would certainly place the amount necessary for re-insuring at a proportion of the unexpired premium, which would be nearer 50 per cent. than 45 per cent. of the amount.

The statistics extracted from the report and presented in condensed form hereafter, furnish food for reflection. In the first place, it would seem that either the number of companies must be largely reduced, or that premiums should be largely increased. If it is a legitimate part of the business of insurance to find comfortable places for worthy men, and to fill offices owned by reputable landlords, then rates must be sufficiently high to permit as many companies to be formed as will suffice for these purposes; and as a result, the business will be much divided, and expenses will absorb a still larger proportion of the receipts. If, on the contrary, the proper accommodation of the community is to be the standard which regulates the number of companies, it is plain enough that one-half the present number would accomplish the work better and cheaper. This would be clearly exhibited in the reduced per centage of expenses and the consequent profit of the business, which would permit the constant increase of security to the insured which each successful year's business of an insurance company should present. In no other way can a company properly prepare itself for those years of disaster which are to be expected, not, indeed, with regularity, but still with great certainty.

It is, no doubt, true, that excessive competition has unduly and unwisely led to reduced rates of premium, and equally true, that this is undesirable both for insurer and insured. The latter ask to be charged a uniform, reasonable price; and will pay it readily, provided the companies use the results of favorable years to fortify themselves against the heavier losses of unfavorable years. What effect is to be produced in the end by the system known as the Participation plan, is not yet entirely clear. There are about a dozen of the fire insurance companies of this city, now insuring upon the plan of dividing to their customers from two-thirds to four-fifths of the net profits of the business; the amount allotted to scrip holders being funded until the limit fixed upon, varying from $250,000 to $800,000, shall be reached, when the future accumulation of profits are to be employed in paying off the earlier issues of scrip, which, in the mean time, receives an annual interest. The effect of this system is, with each successful year, to increase the security afforded by the companies, and this is a most important element, and one which commends itself to all insurance companies.

The matter of security is the most important consideration in insurance; then comes fair and manly dealing; and after that, moderate cost; and whatever system, or whatever company presents to the public these elements in the highest degree, will be ultimately and certainly successful. It should always be borne in mind, that moderate cost is as remote from extreme cheapness as it is from extreme dearness.

That the capitals of New York insurance companies are, in most cases, too small, is, no doubt, plainly manifest to underwriters and to the insured. The feeling is growing among merchants that no company should hereafter be established with a capital below $500,000. It behooves those having the management of companies to use their best efforts to add to their reserved funds by restraining dividends. With many companies it is now too late to do this. Competition and heavy losses and expenses, in proportion to the premium received, utterly preclude making any amount of profit with which to reinforce the capital unless dividend making is abandoned altogether, and this requires an amount of virtuous determination not commonly possessed. The tide of business will naturally and certainly flow towards those companies which present the greatest security; and it would be strange, indeed, if, even at increased charges over the usual depressed standard of rates, such companies did not draw custom from weak companies, and this, too, though companies thus deserted may be positively good for all they claim to possess. This natural tendency renders weak companies still weaker, and will, in the end, work out so radical a remedy for the present defects, that those interested, who shut their eyes to passing events, and what they indicate, will find certain and not very tardy dissolution awaiting them.

RECAPITULATION.

Statistics New York Fire Insurance Companies for the year 1861:

Capital Stock	$ 20,282,860
Gross Assets	26,•30,6 0
Re-Insurance	2,364,939
Gross Income	8,483,580
Gross Expenditures	8,30 ,822
Net Cash Premiums Received	6,827,736
Amount Paid for Losses	3,771,209
Amount Paid for Dividends	2,111,788
Net Amount Fire Risks	1,027,112,596
Average Rate of Premium	59.99
Per Cent of Losses	55.23

The following extracts from the annual report of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, for the year 1861–2, will be interesting:

"The golden era for unsound institutions in this country has now passed away, it is hoped never to return. Solid capital is now required for the business of insurance, instead of unsound securities and fictitious faith. Under these circumstances, a prudent sagacity and foresight plainly indicate the path of wisdom for our companies to be in, steadily and surely augmenting their business and assets. The public demand, and will have, integrity and ability in the transaction of the business of underwriting, and also increased strength and capital. No company should hereafter rest content without improving in each year last year's assets and business.

"If repeated admonitions to this effect in our own country were not sufficient, the great fire in London last June, which destroyed over seven millions dollars' worth of property, ought to admonish us that the cycle of great fires may soon reach us, and that nothing but spreading risks over different cities and States, and the accumulation of a large capital or ample reserve funds, will save our companies from destruction, and the people from terrible loss under such an affliction. The recent fire in London is the largest which has visited that metropolis since the celebrated great fire of 1666. The heavy losses of the various companies were mostly paid from the "Fire Reserve," without impairing their capital to any serious extent.

"A company which so imperfectly comprehends its true mission as to yearly impair even its sacred capital, for the purpose of making a paltry dividend to stockholders, must change its course, or it will soon become insolvent and useless to the community, and be lopped off as an unnecessary encumbrance to the body politic. The people are willing to pay fair and remunerative premiums, but they insist upon sound and reliable indemnity. The unfair and reckless competition of irresponsible and unsound companies has for several years tended to unsettle and disproportion rates, thus endangering alike the insurer and the insured.

"The recent imminent danger of war with the only foreign country from which companies have been admitted in this State, has led to the consideration of the condition of American policy-holders, and the legal remedies for the collection of losses, if a war should ever, unhappily for both countries, occur between these two nations. It is an established principle of the English common law, that all insurances of the property of an alien enemy are *illegal and void*, and also repugnant to every principle of public policy. Return premium, even, will not be paid, whether the policy is effected before or after the commencement of hostilities, except in the single case of an insurance obtained in England through an innocent agent, unaware of hostilities at the time he procures the policy, on the ground that the money is paid under a mistake of fact. All British policies of insurance must be understood not to extend so far as to cover *any loss happening during the existence of hostilities* between the respective countries of the insured and the underwriters. Policies effected before the commence-

claims for losses happening before the war are suspended during the existence of hostilities, but to revive on the restoration of peace."—*Bankers' Magazine.*

"Presently."—Never say you will do *presently* what your reason or conscience tells you should be done *now.* No man ever shaped his own destiny, or the destinies of others wisely and well, who dealt much in presantlies. Look at Nature; she never postpones. When the time arrives for the buds to open, they open—for the leaves to fall, they fall. Look upward: the shining worlds never put off their risings or their settings. The comets even, erratic as they are, keep their appointments, and eclipses are always punctual to the minute. There are no delays in any of the movements of the universe which have been predetermined by the absolute fiat of the Creator. Procrastination among the stars might involve the destruction of innumerable systems; procrastination in the operations of nature on this earth might result in famine, pestilence, and the blotting out of the human race. Man however, being a free agent, *can* postpone the performance of his duty—and he does so, frequently, to his own destruction. The drafts drawn by Indolence upon the Future are pretty sure to be dishonored. Make Now your banker. Don't say you will economize presently, for presently you may be bankrupt; nor that you will repent or make atonement presently, for presently you may be judged. Bear in mind the important fact, taught alike by the history of nations, rulers and private individuals, that in at least three cases out of five, presently is too late.

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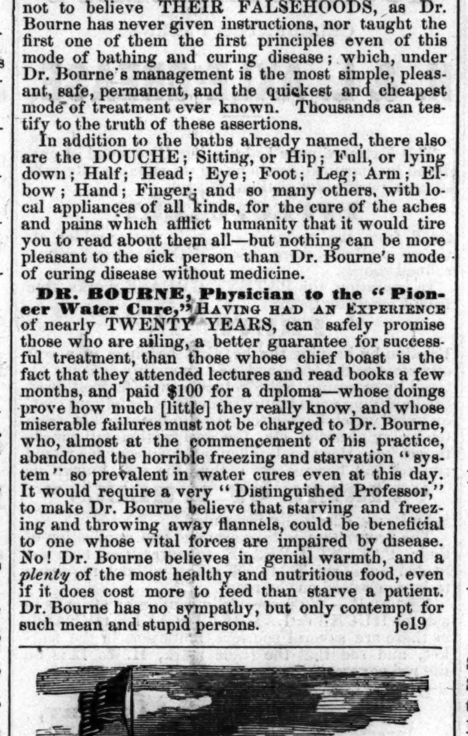
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No. 6 Montgomery Block,
AGENT,
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NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
MINER'S FOUNDRY
—AND—
MACHINE SHOP
First Street, between Howard and Folsom,
SAN FRANCISCO.
HOWLAND, ANGELL & KING,
Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Flour, Saw, and Quartz Mill Machinery, &c., Iron and Brass Castings of all kinds.

HAVING associated ourselves together in the above business, we are now prepared to carry it on in all its branches on as extensive a scale as any in the State. Having been engaged in it in San Francisco for the last eight years, working WITH OUR OWN HANDS, we will say to persons wanting Machinery of any kind, we can furnish it on as short notice, at as reasonable rates, and of as good workmanship, as any other shop in California; and pledge ourselves that no job shall leave our shop until it is done in a thorough and workmanlike manner.

Particular attention will be paid to the manufacture of Quartz Mills and Mining Machinery, having had large experience in that branch of the business.

HOWLAND'S PATENT ROTARY QUARTZ MILLS.

Our Mr. Howland's contract with the "Pacific Foundry" for the exclusive manufacture of these valuable Mills having expired, we have got up a new set of patterns, and shall manufacture and sell them at REDUCED PRICES.

In the line of CASTINGS we expect to excel. White Iron will in all cases be used for Stamp Shoes and Dies. We also manufacture
KING'S PATENT SHINGLE MACHINES,
Cutting one thousand per hour, the best in use; and
Knox' Amalgamators.
W. H. HOWLAND H. B. ANGELL. E. T. KING.
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Purchase Certificates of Deposit of Eastern Banks and Bankers.
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Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers
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WE are prepared to exhibit one of the largest and best selected stock of Goods in our line ever offered in this market. Buyers from this State, Washoe, Oregon, Salmon River and British Columbia, are invited to examine our stock before purchasing.

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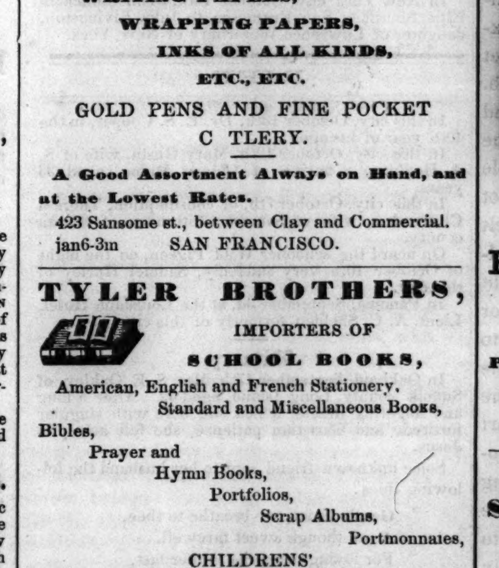
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THE ORIGINAL P. P. STEWART!
Fuel-Saving and Comfort-Producing
LARGE OVEN!
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FOR
WOOD AND ANTHRACITE OR BITUMINOUS COAL,
IMPROVED IN 1859,
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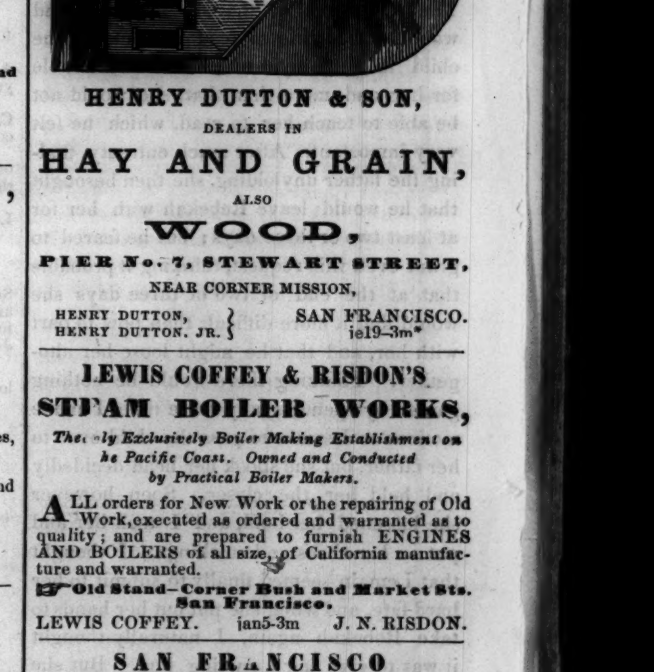
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☞ Beware of the numerous imitations in the market, many of which resemble the Stewart only in appearance, and none of them possess any of its peculiar qualities. See that the name of P. P. Stewart and of the manufacturers are on each stove. None other genuine.
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For Santa Clara, San Jose, Gilroy, San Juan and Watsonville.
and through to SANTA CRUZ on same day.
Returning, leaves Alviso DAILY at 7 o'clock A. M., connecting with the Stages that leave San Jose and Santa Clara at 6 o'clock.
Through Tickets will be furnished on board.
Stages will also connect daily to and from the Warm Springs.
Fare to Alviso, Santa Clara and San Jose, $2 00.